UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844. WHOLE NO. 1180.

Original Poetry.

THE COQUETTE.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY EDWARD J. PORTER.

Her form is the lightest that glides through the dance,
Like some bright thing that flits through a dream of romance;
And her fair brow is gleaming with light all its own,
Like that o'er the wings of some Heart just thrown—
Oh, who that has gazed, can run ever forget
The form or the brow of the lovely coquette!

Then, vain were the effort of song to portray
The beauty that plays, if not calm, on each lovely play—
And the tones of her voice, in her wildness of mirth,
So rich in their melody, breathe not of earth—
Oh, who that hath seen her but left with regret
The lovely young form of the laughing coquette!

Yet such glorious o'er her life being, resistlessly glow
As the sunbeams that circle some fountain's sweet flow,
Unlighting the world with its gladness and mirth
In the darkness of night, and the coldness of death;
Then the hearts of the sunbeam and wave where you rest
Will the bright-beaming heart of the lovely coquette.

And the rays from her dark eyes that playfully stream,
Though pure as the light of the day may they seem,
Are such beams as the merciless wreckers display
To the banque, when the tempest-clad darkness her way;
Oh, many, my ballmate may not escape,
Yet easy fly from the snare of the luxurious coquette.

Original Tales.

TRADITION OF THE VISIONS Of Armies in the Heavens.

CONCLUDED.

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY MISS ELIZABETH HOLLAND.

Thus, time passed on. The news of Montgomery's death, and the loss of some of his officers and men, had reached the farm house of Mrs. Drayton. A report quickly followed, that Vincent Murray was among the number who had fallen with the general. There was no means of making further enquiries, and the rumor was believed to be true. Rhoda wept in agony over the supposed fate of her lover, but from that hour Ethel was given to her country. Her whole character underwent an entire change—she was no longer the shrinking and timid girl, who had trembled at the slightest of danger on the last night of their parting. The overwhelming affliction of Murray's death, had awakened in all the woman's fears in her bosom, and it became the predominant desire of her soul, that the cause for which he had sacrificed his life, might ultimately prevail. The thoughts of strife and bloodshed grew familiar to her mind, and she listened with absorbing interest to the accounts of the exciting scenes which agitated the deserted colonies.

Meanwhile, the winter were gloomily away and another summer brought again the harvest season, in its annual round; but there were no more balls, or merry-makings, in the farm house. The spirit of the land grew more and more stern, as the struggle with the tyranny of feilding, and followed the few who were left to till the ground, with a long face and a weary step. But, although Shakespeare's prophecy had only the reason that he never learned to repeat the exclamation of the Moor, "Othello's occupation's gone!" yet, there was a stern sentiment seemed to dwell in his heart, and show itself in the restless expression of his countenance. His time, however, was chiefly performed a rustic trench for Rhoda and Murray, still lay on the banks of the Lehigh; and there the mourner would sit for hours together, and to "learn from the clouds which spanned over their wing," the truth of the spirit's immortality—for they were

drawn the seal, directed of its shroud.
Less glorious in its essence than a cloud

It was a year from the evening of the fainting, at her father's house, that Rhoda, occupied with such reflections, sat leaning against the broken branches on her favorite seat. It was even turned toward the path which led to the beaten road, and soon became fixed in tearful doubt and suspense, on an approaching figure. It was surely Vincent Murray, that could not be! Rhoda had no faith in the supernatural, and had become accustomed to those distrustful tones, to surprises, mistakes, and false reports; and as she continued to gaze, her mind suddenly took in the entire truth, with even greater force and the full conviction was quickly followed by the warm embrace of her lover, who clasped her to his heart, as he exclaimed:

"The blessed hope of this meeting, Rhoda, has supported me through many painful scenes and hair-breadth escapes—the last painful!"

"And is it really you, Vincent?" said Rhoda, looking up in his face with a scrutinizing glance, as if to assure herself of the reality.

"Can it be possible that I once more hear your voice, and that you are still in the land of the living? Oh, did you suffer me to believe for so long a time that you had been killed at Quebec?"

"I was not aware, until this moment, that you were under that impression. No, Rhoda, my worthless life was spared, while one of much intentional value to our country, as that of the lamented Montgomery was sacrificed. In that fatal place. I would to God that my heart's blood could have saved our beloved general."

"Oh, say not so! I am not yet patriot enough to believe that his life could be more valuable than yours. But tell me, how came you here?"

"I have obtained leave of absence for a few days, but must soon return to the army. My heart said that you would be alarmed by the sight of your native river, and hither I bent my first steps in search of the lily of the valley."

"Then you will leave us again. Oh, Vincent, war is a dreadful evil! How much longer will these scenes of blood and strife continue?"

"God only knows! Since the *Declaration of Independence*, all efforts has seemed to be but a new character in the Colonies. We are now not only seeking for justice, but contending for a cause as dear to us as our own land—as the earth; and have no alternative but to pursue the conduct until we conquer or are conquered. We have also a powerful foe to contend with, foreign, and enlisted under the banner of the *King of Kings*; and I fear not but *He* will give us the victory."

"May you be a true prophet," said Rhoda with a faint smile, "but you know the doom of *A prophet hath no honor in his own country.*"

"The prophecy may be accepted, notwithstanding, when our countrymen shall find the enemy begin to tremble, for fear of its fulfilment—and they will tremble before the war has continued much longer. The dauntless daring of the Americans, already displayed in several instances, will show them the character of the men with whom they have to deal."

"Yes: but this dauntless daring as you call it, will drench our land, I fear, in the blood of our countrymen."

"It may be, Rhoda—they will fall before they will yield. The spirit of bravery is contagious; and death loses its terrors in the hope of victory, and amidst the excitement of the battle field."

"And if the glory goes over to the enemy—what then?"

"Courage and perseverance will bring it back. We have preserved it thus far, even in the midst of defeat. It was a glorious night after we had run our beam aground on Lake Champlain, and set fire to them in the very face of the British, to see the American colors streaming high above the flames, which enveloped the little fleet, and the men wading in the water, to protect the burning boats with their muskets, until the progress of the devouring element became a full security against their falling into the hands of the enemy."

"You can think of nothing but glory, Vincent, while I forget it all in the joy of your return."

"The happiness which dwells in the heart, is not always on the lips dear Rhoda," said Murray, "and you know that I am here. I feel and see that you are with me! and while I talk of glory, do I not know that it is yes who listen to?"

"Ah, but I am afraid it will rival me in your affections."

"If you be jealous of a shadow!" Rather give me the assurance of your love, to cheer me in the many trying scenes through which we shall yet have to pass. Gloom and darkness are not present on our prospects, but there is bravery enough in America to carry us through the contest. Tell me, may I hope that you will still remain firmly to separation and uncertainty, and unknown trials, for, perhaps, years to come?"

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The Last Offices.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

The opening of Spring, in which the mind usually attains some fresh life from the cheering associations, has this year been marked by an event which has obscured its brightness, and made the season of hope and of joy essentially one of sadness among us. A general gloom for several days settled over the city, suppressing the buds of life, clothing it round in vestures with sadness, and filling every mind with solemn musings.

The first day after the appalling catastrophe of Wednesday last was passed in the night of fearful, and high excitement. Astonishment, and a feeling of dismay, mingled with intense and painful curiosity, seized upon the entire community. All tongues were busy in guessing, or in answering inquiries. Filled with the bereaved, lamentations over the public loss, wonder at the astounding dispensation of Providence, and speculations as to the consequences, seemed to absorb all minds, and, for the time, to supersede all other thoughts.

As the particulars came, by degrees, to be learned, and the exact extent of the calamity ascertained, the intensity of this feeling in some measure subsided, but threw succeeding it a deeper-seated and more enduring concomitant of the weight of the blow. In the first moment men rushed out of doors, crowded the streets, the public intelligence gathered in knots about the streets, and with eager countenances turned to every new source for further intelligence; while, within doors, female sensibility yielded its ever-ready sympathy to the agonized wives and lovers and relatives of the dead. Probably there were few families in Washington which on the night of that day retroved their wonted rest.

The next day crowds poured down to the wharf where the bodies were expected to be landed, and, being long disappointed, continued to wait, hour after hour, till at length the minute guns from below announced that the arrival of the coffins from on board the Steamer, and the commencement of their melancholy come up to the city. As the boat which bore them approached her landing-place, the surrounding shores were covered with spectators, while a long line of carriages stood in waiting, to follow in the train which bore the remains of the dead. Six hearses, in horrid contiguity, stood side by side, and decorated for no company their sad freight, as the coffins, borne by Seamen, and followed each by an escort of Naval Officers, were brought along through a lane of sympathising citizens, who opened to the right and left to let them pass. More than sixty carriages followed to the Presidential Mansion, whither the dead were carried by the President's particular desire, and deposited in the East Room. Yes, in that vast apartment, often the scene of brilliant festivity—as often echoing the strains of joyous music and the mingled voices of the gay—now converted, by the act of God, into a sepulchral chamber, cold and silent as the grave. Here they were visited during the whole of Friday, by numerous groups, moved by that deep irresistible feeling which draws us to spectacles of terror and of grief. The upper parts of the coffins were open, the countenances of the dead, (with one exception,) being exposed to the public view, covered, however, with plates of glass.

Services were held over them the Funeral Ceremonies, which were conducted with appropriate order and solemnity. The aspect of the Pennsylvania avenue forcibly called up the remembrance of the scene when General HARRISON's lamented honored corpse was borne along it to the tomb. Although the chief market day, and the busiest day of the week, with all classes of venders, the bustle of business was hushed at an early hour; the streets were filled in the through full of waving masses, the stores and places of business being universally closed, and many of them hung with the drapery of mourning. Notwithstanding that thousands from other cities and from the country were added to the thousands of the metropolis, to witness the solemn rites and funeral pomp of the occasion, yet the order and decorum which reigned throughout were not less gratifying than the entire exemption of the day from the slightest accident.

The expectation of the people now, as at the Funeral of Gen. HARRISON, thronged the streets with waiting multitudes hours before the Procession made its appearance. The perfect silence observed in the gathered throngs, and the clouded gloom of the sky, sensibly deepened the solemnity of the scene.

At the Presidential Mansion, the Officers of Government, civil, military, naval, and the Foreign Ministers, Members of Congress, of both Houses, relatives and personal friends of the deceased had the entre at an early hour. Before the bodies were removed, appropriate religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, the Rev. Dr. Laurie, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Georgetown.

The Procession moved on in the order given below. The body of Mr. MASON was not among them, having been removed by desire of his friends to Maryland for interment.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Funeral Escort on Colonel of March
Marshal
Battalion of United States Marines
Major Commanding
Troop of United States Light Artillery
Commander of the Escort and Staff
Honorable Officers of Government, Major Gen.
Navy and Army, in the order named
Marshal and Staff of Columbia, Master Corps
Navy and Army, in the order named
Major General, Wilder Jones, commanding the
Brigade, and Staff.
Major General Commanding the Army and Staff.

CIVIL PROCESSION.

ance Masons of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria
Clergy and Medical Faculty of the District of Columbia
and Alexandria
Committees on the part of Congress and the Executive-

Pall Bearers.

HEARSE

Of the late Secretary of State.

Pall Bearers.—The Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The Hon. C. J. Ingersoll and the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Family and Relations of the late Hon. Mr. Upshur.

HEARSE

Of the late Secretary of War.

Pall Bearers.—The Hon. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and the members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Parmenter, of Massachusetts, and the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Family and Relations of the late Hon. Mr. Gilmer.

HEARSE

Of Captain Kearney, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, Navy Department.

Pall Bearers—Capt. Stewart, Capt. Morgan, Com. Jarvis, U. S., Col. Totten, Major Vose, Gen. Gratiot, U. S. A.

Capt. Aulick, Com. Stockton, Com. Crane, U. S. N. Col. Bomford, Gen. Towson, Gen. Jesup, U. S. A.

Navy and Revenue Boards of the Navy Department.

HEARSE

Of the late Hon. Daniel Jenifer, late of New York.

Pall Bearers.—Hon. Mr. Wright, Hon. Mr. Young, Hon. Mr. Woodbury, Hon. Mr. Fish, Hon. Mr. Hunt, New York; P. Hoffman, Washington.

Hon. Mr. Cambreleng, Hon. Mr. Fish, Hon. Mr. Hunt, Hon. Mr. Barnard, Col. Mumford, New York; Dorsey Gassaway, Washington.

Family and Relations of the late Col. Gardiner.

The President of the United States, Cabinet Officers
Ex-Presidents of the United States
The President of the Senate and Secretary
Senators and Officers of the Senate
The Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives
Members and Officers of the House of Representatives.
Foreign Ministers and Suites
Governors of the States and Territories
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States
Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, with the Members of the Bar
Officers of the several Bureaus
The Judges of the several States
The Comptroller of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Commissioners of
Loans, Clerks,
Pension, and
Public Buildings
The Clerks, &c. of the several Departments, preceded by their Chiefs.
And all other Civil Officers of the Government
Diplomatic Authorities in Washington
Consular Authorities of Georgetown.
Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Washington
Societies and Fraternities.
Citizens and Strangers.

Forward to render this last tribute of respect to the memory of their beloved ex-Commander and Friend.

It falls not within our province to attempt anything like a philosophical appreciation of this dispensation of an inscrutable Providence. That will be performed more ably by others. We can only say, in the simple and duty. To us may be permitted however—may it be—to express and commemorate briefly the feelings, the expressions of those thoughts which a calamity that fills all hearts with grief has left in every mind. And may we not say, that in the midst of the sadness, and deep interest in President Harrison, there is an obvious reflection of that spirit of watching over which ever marks the Christian as a shield in our character as a people! That arm which has both uplifted and the strongest monuments of its active pity, is not prone to forget, tenderly and signally smote us in the instance, to remind us of our need and of our reliance. Let us learn, for our country as for ourselves, to depend for true glory upon her gratitude of mankind; to hope with trembling, to unite with our confidence in Him—from a sense of our own weakness and dependence. And are we not admonished, by the unlooked for instantaneous occurrence of an overwhelming a destruction, to preserve, in our brightest moments of active joy, a solemn spirit? Let the bitterness of our party strifes be laid aside, and united by the one remembrance that we are in the presence of One who is higher than all parties, looking for those who are to be governed, and through whose omnipotent will alone all of our political destinies either its own true honor or the country's good.

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1844.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, and Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, two copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

NOTICE.

F. C. Brookman, Esq., late of Wheeling, Virginia, is not an agent of ours, nor was he ever authorised by us to receive subscriptions for this paper.

Hiram Kaine, late of Wheeling, Virginia, is requested to settle his account immediately.

Jos. H Thompson is requested to do the same.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

As we sit to-day calmly and sad, but undisturbed by any terror of excitement, or any horrible of rumor, carefully collating incidents, and adding and proving facts relative to the one great theme of news now still uppermost in men's minds, and realized upon men's lips: by sudden—by terrible—the eagerly questioning yet hopelessly doubting spirit—the confusion of fearful excitement experienced upon this day week, is with difficulty remembered as fact. It is dimly recollected as a terrible dream—a scene, of the truth of which, the melancholy evidence of certified relations of dearer and of woe, in this day's paper, can hardly persuade us.

Through the length and breadth of the land, as the tidings have sped, men have first doubted their senses, and refused to admit the evidence that so dreadful a calamity had indeed befallen the country. It seemed a tale too horrid for reality—the monstrous exaggeration of the fancy of some distempered brain—one of some reckless romancer—some heartless practiser on that kind credulity of human nature, which, ever ready to sympathy for grief, is ever ready to listen to narratives of woe. But it is all true. The first accounts exaggerated nothing. The reality has surpassed even the fancy the tragical, as well as in the lighter scenes of real life—" truth is strange—stranger than fiction."

Our very circumstantial account of last week has left us little to-day to add—and nothing of material importance to take from the dark care with which the first account was prepared, from rumors, slips, and letters, that there is nothing to be added, nothing to be taken from correction. Our sources were, first slips from Washington, endorsed by the Assistant P. M. and next a very full account forwarded by one of its correspondent, to the Public Ledger. To-day we present a diagram, engraved expressly for this paper, which points out the position of the sufferers at the time of that unfortunate event.

In our gossip, this calamity is the leading theme. Under the Congressional and under the Legislative heads, it will be found spoken of. Hall, too, in a manner most impressive—in its preceding columns, the reader will find a carefully and touchingly written account of the funeral ceremonies, taken from the Journal Intelligencer; and in another part of the paper are the supplementary narrative and diagram already referred to.

We make no apology for this preponderance of melancholy matter in our paper to-day—for it were an insult to readers. Can there be one among our thousands who objects to a proper notice, however extended, of an event so terrible? Let the man watch too, (we say to them) for there can be no surer symptom of a man's great danger of becoming unworthy of the sympathy and kindness of his fellows, than his own disinclination not only to " rejoice with those who rejoice," but to " weep with those who weep."

In the remarks of Mr. Rives and of Mr. Buchanan in the Senate of the United States, upon the death of the Secretaries, and of Mr. FISHER of this State, the hope is expressed that these solemn warnings may have their proper effect, in quelling angry feelings, and softening political bitternesses. It is painful to think that during the present session, particularly in the House of Representatives, there has been much unconfortable discussion than at almost any previous session. Beside the immediate social evils of such a state of things, there is manifest on the forfeiture of their responsibilities to their constituents. Public duty requires that the Representatives of the People of the United States, their action with all the industry consistent with due consideration.

Up to the time of the late melancholy occurrence, Congress had been three calendar months in session. In all that period (remarks the National Intelligencer) there had been but five days consumed, to act but the act to refund the fine paid by General Jackson in 1814, and the act (which the President has informed Congress is of no avail) for authorising certain transfers of appropriations in the Naval service. We can hardly doubt that, as with softened hearts the members resume their places, they will do so with a determination to let no personal or political uncharitableness further impede the business of the session.

QUICK STEAMER.

There is a curious model of a steamer, on exhibition in the City of Notions. The Boston Transcript says of it: " The object proposed in the vessel is any direction—forwards, backwards, sideways, obliquely to the right or left, turns her on her centre in her own length; keeps her in a stationary position, (the engine all the time in operation, too,) at the will of the helmsman, who can manage her almost as well (though not as conveniently) without a rudder as with one." If those things can be done in a larger boat than the model, it will be a great boat indeed. It should be named the Fast Craft.

PUBLIC TASTE.

The manager of the Chatham Theatre, New York, promises to exhibit at his establishment, a bull-fight in the real Spanish style. This will be a great gratification to the admirers of the brutal.

FAIR PLAY.

The editor of the Knickerbocker takes the New Mirror to task for not conducting a random poem, which he says first appeared in the former, and rules a goodly slice from Mr. Joseph C. Neal's Comedy, which appeared in Godey's Magazine for March, without the courtesy which he demands from others. Give credit, you sinners, or don't exact it.

BRITISH POLICY.

It will be remembered that the Post, in noticing the arrival of the news, the news from China, to the effect that Great Britain had made a treaty supplementary, expressed some doubts whether the policy or diplomacy of Great Britain. By this treaty it is declared that all foreign countries, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto resorted at Canton, shall be admitted to the free ports of Canton, Foothowfoo, Amoy, Ningpoo and Shanghai, the Island on which British vessels are allowed to trade. British subjects are allowed to buy or rent ground or houses—provision is made for a mutual surrender of criminals.

It was said that Great Britain had made a treaty by which all nations were to be admitted to a " most favored footing," whereby all necessity for ministers from other nations to China was removed. But the Post, in noticing this, suggested this exclusion, because the unwillingness of the Chinese to receive even the British is well known; but not to effect to John Chinaman. " We have thrashed you, and upset your time-honored dignity and prejudices, and now our own pay, and we will be charitable to you, permitting nobody else to cuff your celestial ears, and no other foreign barbarians to taint the sacred atmosphere of the inner courts of the palace of the Brother of the Sun and Moon." This is the language which the Post puts into their mouths. These are the equal privileges for which the Ministers of Great Britain have covenanted with the Chinese. Degraded, indeed, is the language of the worse than barbarous violence of Great Britain, poor China is ready to accept such protection from the British Government, as the ruining woman receives from her keeper.

In pursuance of the magnanimous policy of Great Britain, we find Sir Henry Pottinger issuing proclamations " and all sorts of games," as the elder Weller might say, relative to the landing, and the vouchsafed vessels at ports not open to the Foreign trade by the treaty. Now Sir Henry Pottinger tells us that " the Queen and Emperor are best friends, and, by the treaty, are proclaimed" to " the only persons to have a right to trade with China." Degraded, indeed, is the language of England and the Emperor of China are dear political and regal cousins, of course the amity of the two nations is the same as that of Great Britain to be the support of China in the exclusion of all trade but British; or at any rate in the exclusion of all trade but Chinese as to make it unsupportable and unprofitable.

The plain state of the case is precisely this: Great Britain considers China as her conquered Province. The same has gone by, when conquerors conquer for the mere sake of rule. Give them the advantages of it, and in mere official forms they will willingly forego the rule and title. Great Britain has, in fact, annexed the foreign trade of China, to use a vulgar proverb " thrown a shad to catch a whale." She has in more subjugated the whole power of her Chinese peers by French and American vessels, than she has to the arrival of those vessels at Liverpool or London. Step by step the plan will be perfected, till in the ports of the British Province of China, all vessels will but minister to British interests, as fully as arrivals now do at British ports proper. Look on a few years, and see if this do not prove as we have said.

Power is not gained in our days by coup de mars. Bullets of lead serve to fight heathen nations—bullets of diplomacy are the arbiters between reputed Christian sons. Paishan bombs are thrown into Asiatic citadels—bundles of paper, seal affixed and regal-promise, plural-slotted, are tossed into the cabinets of civilized nations. With bullet and bomb Great Britain has conquered China. With these she proposes! she means to defend to herself the exclusive possession, from other nations, until the time is ripe. Then the Lion will lay down on board the admiral's ship in the Chinese seas, or in the Plenipotentiary's palace at Pekin King, or in the Foreign Office in Downing street, " China will be annexed to the British Empire." Such a mere poor reader's sentence on the map of British India. The fact is found all that is necessary to add nine after nine of the Asiatic continent to the British Empire.

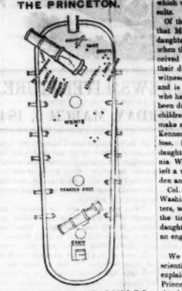
" What to-day a fact, to-morrow is doctrine." When Great Britain declares China a part of her empire, the world says, " Yes, that was *to-day's facts, to-day's precedents*, will be chased back to the first day, that the first English merchant set sheet to flower." Such are facts and precedents, the English Diplomatists will prove an antediluvian claim to the whole country, and claim credit for moderation in not the thanks of the whole world, because Noah did not take possession of the whole Asiatic continent, in favor of the future British Nation, when he first landed from the Ark.

So much for British policy in the East. It is of the same character every where. The first natural may be bold—the lion heraldic, on the British arms has many of the characteristics of the fox and the cat. Creeping, cautious, and sly-way, he secures what he wants by patient perseverance in subsidy and kindred arts, and when he has got it, he puts on the air of the lion and blusters, as if he had acquired it suddenly by a blow There is no nation's policy which will bear closer watching and it becomes the citizens of the United States to look out for her movements upon this continent; and especially to resist upon plain dealing, the last and boldest, in relation to Oregon. Let us take especial care, while no wrong is attempted by our Government in this matter, to permit none to be done us by Great Britain.

There will be a keen encounter of diplomatic sagacity in the settlement of the question. Not as bullets or bombs, inasmuch as the United States is not China, and inasmuch as war will be would be a ruinous game for both lands; and business, while war with China was a mere burglarious forcing of the imperial coffers, for the payment for peace, to compel the reimbursement of those Englishmen who had suffered righteous loss in an illicit trade, will not answer. It is a great deal to assert that Great Britain will not come into this negociation with a tolerably liberal spirit, and a disposition not to crowd too palpably on her demands. The evident course between the two nations will be to make mutual and equal concessions; and then may the matter be submitted to the satisfaction of the enlightened in both countries.

We in an awkward, an unchristian and an inefficient adjuster of differences. It is a contest in which the victor suffers only less than the vanquished; shall we, then, illy improve by these views of political life or act of it, talk of war with an air of indifference, or of ridiculous bravado. While the discussion of this question is pending, it is in very bad taste to play the Bombastes Furioso—a part selfconsciously ridiculous at any time.

VIEW OF THE DECK OF THE PRINCETON.



FARTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE TERRIBLE DISASTER.

In our last paper we published an account of the terrible disaster on the Potomac, as then included all the main facts, and all the reached us in season. To-day we subjoin some further and more circumstantial account, in the manner of the accident intelligible, have procured the above diagram, which represents the relative position of things on the deck of the vessel at the moment that the explosion took place.

It will be perceived that the unfortunate individuals who lost their lives, were seeking on the larboard or left side of the forcastle deck, for round the bow rigging, and on the starboard side of the deck, about ten fee from the gun, and nearly on a parallel linewith it behind the funnel. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, one of the officers of the steamer, and several sailors were in a position further forward, on the same side of the deck with Capt. Stockton. Mr. Davis, of New York, and Mrs. Wagerli, was standing upon the starboard forewa gun, holding on to the bow rigging. The black ragged mark upon the breech portion of the gun exhibits the section which burst fro the main body, and killed Messrs. Gilmer, Upshur, Kennon, Maxcy and Gardiner.

The gun which exploded, was fifteen feet long, had a bore or month twelve inches in diameter, and carried a ball of two hundred and thirty pounds weight—the gun itself weighing more than 25 tons. Beside the bursted piece of the gun which was detached by the explosion—weighing 500 pounds, was thrown 15 feet before it struck the deck.

The gun was fired at the request of Governor Gilmer, and the reason why Mr. Upshur others took the position they did, on the larboard side of the gun, was to look throughthe opening made on the larboard bow—for the bulwarks had all been taken down—and to see the effect of the shot on the ves which was fired from the gun. It was to see this effect; at all other points it was necessary to mount upon some object to be enabled to look over the high bulwarks of the vessel's sides. An eye witness of the scene says

" Captain Stockton alone stood directly behind the breech of the gun, and he escaped by a chance a deadening, unearthly sound—as he described it, like *the sound of a thousand demons* heading hoy thing *her to hold on to it*—and he instinctively grasped the rigging with both arms. I looked in the direction of the gun, and the first object my eye met was the head, and body, and killed Messrs. Gilmer, Upshur, Kennon, Maxcy and Gardiner.

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" I do not think that an individual of me who was killed. He (Mr. Gilmer) was killed after the explosion. Captain Stockton was the man among those gentlemen who was not moved, and but for his quickness, I shouldnot only certainly have been killed, but in a few moments before, I had been in full union with the white ones, (were all blackened and seared with powder,) confidently standing on the breech of the gun, and firing it within my hand."

Honorable testimony is borne to the excellent discipline of the ship which even in this moment did not interrupt. A writer he describes it:

" Immediately after the accident, several officers, of course, great confusion and noise followed among the crowd of visitors, I gave a little attention to myself—relieved and by my duty kept his station still ordered by Capt. Kearney to go forward to the place where I saw that officer before the explosion there I found him afterward giving his attention to the other wounded. The confusion that is generally discovered in a sudden spread of the fatal intelligence was entirely absent. A moment said to me, " I sense if any one is attending to the wounded." The duty he assigned at that moment, but being at the seat in which time was the less willing out in his usual tone, the depth of war, and to my surprise and satisfaction, I found already a conviction at once took such possession of the whole ship's company. Insubordination, and for a moment put aside *perfect ordered discipline* elsewhere—and the whole of the proceedings, during and following that terrible moment, were characterized by the most perfect order."

No persons, except those reported dead in the accident, were killed Mr. Benton is probably a little past in the list, and Capt. Stockton, who, though not seriously injured, was so much stunned by the concussion as for some days to be unable to give connections, is gradually recovering. His most suffering all who know the generous nature of the man will well imagine, and in the very heart most sympathize.

Of the killed, Mr. Maxcy was only one who left a family entirely dependent. Being off at the elbow was yet retained in the affections his coal. Mr. Gardiner had both children and wife. Mr. Upshur left a widow and five broken-hearted children. Mr. Gilmer's fate was very likely to be that of the gallant Wilkins, with a ball in the head. We subjoin a list of the killed, wounded, of whom only two, Wm. Hamilton and H. Dunn, are considered as in critical situation.

John Kinnecks, of Philadelphia, leg wounded, and the bone fractured.

Charles Lewis, of Pennsylvania, ind wounded.

James M. Green, New York city, contus on the leg.

Thomas H. Taylor, of Boston, both leg fractured.

Joseph Patch, Litchfield, Maine, contu leg.

William H. Cantling, Burlington, N. J bone of his right leg badly fractured, the fibula fractured also.

Joseph Trazer, of Boston, wounded on the

Charles H. Robinson, of Philadelphia, sli wounded in the head.

James H. Dunn, of Mason severe contusi on the left side—very dangerous.

There are yet on board—

Peter Sorena, a Swede, badly injured.

Joseph Wells, Englishman, slightly wounded

Daniel Harrington and Hugh Kelly, slightly

Mr. Robert King, gunner, severely wounded in the head.

The President of the United States remained on board the vessel with his sons, after the other guests had left. He designated a committee to remain with, and take charge of the arrangement for the interment of the bodies; and this committee organised by choosing Com. Shubrick and Lieutenant McLaughlin of the Navy Chairman and Secretary. The arrangements of the funeral, the reader will find in a preceding column.

The gun, it is stated was charged with 26 pounds of powder, five less than the usual charge; and had been fired altogether some two hundred times. It was of wrought iron; and scientific investigations will now take place, of which we shall give the reader the earliest results.

Of the families of the deceased it is stated that Mr. Upshur has left a young wife and daughter, (who, poor child, was present when the heart-rending scene occurred, but received the first intelligence of the affair in their dwelling. The lady of Mr. Gilmer was witness to all the horrors of that dreadful hour, and is now suffering as only those can suffer, who have in a moment, and by violent means, been deprived of all that is most dear. Several children are left, also, to share, or rather to make more poignant her sorrow. Commodore Kennon has left a large family to mourn his loss. He had recently married a great-grand daughter of Mount Washington. The lady was nia Wellington Peter. Mr. Maxcy has also left a wife and daughter to suffer from his sudden and painful departure.

Col. Gardiner, of New York, was on a visit to Washington, accompanied by his two daughters, who were also on board the vessel at the time of the accident. To one of these daughters it is stated, President Tyler is under an engagement of marriage.

THE GUN.

We find in the Madisonian, a letter from a scientific gentleman of this city, in which he explains the cause of the accident on board the Princeton. The experiments which established this fact, were made by Mr. Isaac Potts, also of this city, upon a small fragment of the gun. Mr. Joseph Saxton, of the Mint, ascertained its specific gravity to be 7.144, which is 0.674 lighter than the standard gravity of hammered iron—standard gravity of bar iron being 7.788. Various statements are made about the gun, but we prefer to wait the result of official and formal inquiry.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College was held on Monday last. Professor Patterson's address to the graduates, we regret to say, the reporter cannot fail to give usefulness to all, and entrance to many. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen, pupils of the Institution:

Amos E. Griffiths, Pennsylvania.—Intermittent Fever.

Whiting S. Griswold, New York.—Vaccination.

Alfred Paiconnet, Pennsylvania.—Croup.

Benjamin A. Sellers, North Carolina.—Bilious Colic.

Reuben H. Smith, Pennsylvania.—Diet.

Francis M. Y. Nuzum, New Jersey.—De l'Inflammation.

Columbian Wilkerow, Pennsylvania.—Anesthesia.

The Faculty of the College now consists of—

Dr. William Darrach, Professor of Practice of Medicine.

Dr. John Wiltbank, Professor of Obstetrics.

Dr. Wm. R. Grant, Professor of Anatomy

Dr. Henry S. Patterson, Professor of Materia Medica.

It is expected that the two vacant chairs of Surgery and Chemistry will shortly be filled. Dr. Gilbert, of Gettysburg, taking the Chair of Surgery, and Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Lancaster, that of Chemistry.

CONVENTIONS.

Two political conventions have been in session at Harrisburg this week, representing the two great political parties of the State.

Neither party appears to have gone to the ground with everything " out and dried." On Tuesday the Whigs had twenty-seven unsuccessful trials to nominate a candidate for Governor: the nominees in Convention being Messrs. Markle and Shunk. On the twenty-seven second balloting, the name of Mr. Banks being withdrawn, Joseph Markle received six and Shunk seventy-six votes, and was declared unanimously confirmed Mr. Markle's nomination.

Simeon Guilford, was nominated by the Whigs for the ballot, as Canal Commissioner.

William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, and John Sibrom, of Lancaster, were nominated Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

The Democrats have nominated their Electoral Ticket, headed by Chester Butler, of Luzerne, and Townsend Haines, of Chester, Presidential and Vice Presidential electors; in business, the Convention adjourned.

In the Democratic Convention on Wednesday afternoon, no balloting for Governor, which appears to be the result of the ballot in row referred. The prominent candidates are Messrs. Shunk and Muhlenberg.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The barque Keith Isle, arrived in Fall River, Mass., reporting the loss of Capt. Winslow and five of his crew who were drowned on the coast of Kamtschatka, on the middle of June last. It appears that the Captain had boat made fast to a whale, when he commenced cutting in the blubber, when he was suddenly struck by the tail of the animal, and instantly killed. After two days the boat was found detached from the whale, bottom up. It is believed that the boat and the board of her were carried down by the line getting foul, and not having time to extricate it. The persons remaining in the boat were then left to their consideration and bear in mind that these painful events of that period. Greece with all her glory never raised one pyramid to emblemize eternity, or pointed one obelisk to pierce the vaults of heaven; and the imagination of that Homeric race which conceived the Parthenon must fall humble and sink abashed at the contemplation of the one hundred and forty millions of feet in height of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak. Caricatures were indulged in in those days. In one is represented a castle defended by a party of rats who advance in chariots drawn by dogs Here too are a pair of sandals—on one is painted a battle, on the other the face belong to some captured race.

Speaking of Negroes we are shown a painting sculptured on a tomb where an African princess and suite attendant, paid a visit to the tomb of her lord in Egypt. Among others in her train is the lamp player, instrument in hand. Now although he played on that piece of music 1500 years before the Christian Era, and although he and a thousand of his race have yet he can lay no claim to being the original " *Dandie Jim*," for we have a right to suppose that the " colored gentman" have turned about and wheeled about ever since their creation.

The Egyptian man is painted red, the woman yellow, the Negro invariably black, and other nations are made fair, dark color as the paint and skill of the artist would admit.

It appears that upon a king's ascending the throne a new portrait was taken and copies distributed throughout the kingdom, all being strikingly similar as illustrated at this day on different buildings. Mr. Gliddon has a collection of the portraits of Kings and Queens—who lived and reigned from 1,500 to 2,000 years Before Christ. The features of the Royal Family, as taken in the 22nd dynasty, will challenge for beauty, intelligence and expression, any of the present monarchs of the globe. Solomon expressly speaks of the art of portrait painting in his day, here we have evidence of it at an earlier period.

Speaking of the colors in use by the Egyptians their white was so perfect that we have now to read it. It was furnished made by pounding the fossils, crabs, &c., found in their lime-stone quarries to this day of inimitable brilliancy.

Their red was derived from an earth in its natural state. Their blue, in which we must believe the celestial ethereal arches so costly now, was sometimes oxide of copper, again oxide of iron, while many Egyptian blues give us oxide of cobalt. These are compounds which we speak a great chemical knowledge. Green was formed from artificial metallic blue and natural yellow ochre. These colors are to be found in the pyramids, the very chemical knowledge which produced them bespeaks not only a knowledge of glass but of the coloring of glass now lost. Their black is sometimes a pure bone black or an oxide of iron, natural in this instance as found in the mines—a species of black earth. In painting a pure stucco was formed of Gypsum, these colors being mixed with gum Arabic dissolved in water were then applied as in ordinary fresco. They also understood encaustic painting with wax dissolved in Naptha. Among his many illustrations, Mr. Gliddon has a plate covered with representations of different skulls, disinterred at different times and places, for which he states his indebtedness to Mr. Morton of this city, who is about to publish a valuable work on Egypt.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Bristol, England, February 3, 1844.

Although my letter of yesterday contained a considerable quantity of little matter, I am my note-book is by no means exhausted, and I will, with your permission, continue my remarks in the same vein.

And first, a little more chat about Royalty. Prince Albert is out in a new character—that of a musical composer, chiefly in sacred compositions, several of which have been chaunted and sung within the last month in the Chapel Royal, and in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. And why should he not be a Mozart or a Beethoven? Really I see no reason why we should be amusement in Germany, in quest, and, in connection with the subject of his compositions—sublime. His productions are favorably spoken of, even by musical critics who have, in general, more of acerbity than harmony in their essays. Then we have a little dish of scandal from our English exchanges. It seems that the " legitimates" are quite out of humor with Queen Victoria, on account of her visit to the Duchess of Kent, Lady Phillipe, at the *Chateau de Eu*. The *Duchesse de Grammont* permitted her resentment to find vent in the words, " *Faire une Reine est une coquine, une personelle, et une petite affronte.*" *Anglice*

Your little Queen is a jade, a slut, and a bold little thing."

Here is a shocking case of *lese majesté*! Lady Cowley (wife of the English Ambassador to Paris) wrote thereupon to the *Duchesse* saying—

" You must either deny the words, or never appear more at the Embassy."

The Duchesse de Grammont replied :—" I will not deny the words, neither will I, nor any of my family, ever set foot in the Embassy again !"

It is generally thought that Lady Cowley has been ill-used with more severity than she had contented herself with merely requiring an explanation—for so the matter now stands. She has " lacked service"—the Paradox of France—where many thousands of pounds have been spent in improvements. Besides, Lady Cowley's parties are among the most brilliant and aristocratic in the world of fashion. Only last week, her ladyship gave a ball at which twelve hundred of the elite were present—all in mourning for the late ex-King of Holland. The Carnival, or festive season in Paris, has been this fat, unusually gay, ball and *Opera Comique* being all the rage. Lord Cowley has been giving private theatricals at the English Embassy—which are among the most fashionable and pleasant in the world of fashion, and has passed a resolution, to notify those his companies who occupy boxes on coty pon-days, that they will be expected to pay a small licence in relation to the fire department, to execute their houses, on or before the 1st of May next.

THE COTTON FACTORY AT CAMDEN, N. J.—The stock books of the new Cotton Factory at Camden were opened for subscription on Saturday week, according to law, and shares to the amount of $150,000 were readily taken. A series of resolutions were adopted, and directors were voted by ballot. Cloth or velveta are used for walking dresses, and worn very high.

Fashionable colors, this Spring, are brown, beet and cheese, are gaining favor in England, and promise to become immense articles of importation. At a meeting of the Parodox Club, the samples were much admired by the best judges and the most eminent persons present. The expressed opinion was that if you had much improved in packing and packing, during the last twelve months.

Of the 2,000,000 persons who reside in the suburbs of the metropolis, 1,870,676 are within the official and parliamentary limits of the city. The Metropolis at present contains an estimated population exceeding 2,000,000. The increase per cent of its inhabitants within the previous ten years was 141.

Population of Manchester (now estimated at 353,000 year at 3 per cent.)	Increase per 30 years	256,186
Liverpool (Now estimated at 400,000 year at 3 per cent.)	Increase in 10	186,491
Birmingham		182,922
Leeds (Increase in 10 years 22 per cent.)		
Bristol (population of)		152,661
Sheffield		110,179
Plymouth (Royal Port.)		90,855
Hull		84,690
Portsmouth		72,096
Norwich		61,396
Nottingham		57,407
Portsmouth (Royal Port.)		53,040
Newcastle		49,010
Glasgow		274,533
Paisley		31,460
Aberdeen		63,200
Dundee		62,000
Greenock		36,538
Individual Taxpayers		220,000
Inhabited Dwelling		38,703
Building		3,863
Total houses in London		205,703

The entire number of executions in Great Britain, (not including Ireland,) were

In 1840	9
In 1841	10
In 1842	7

The nine executions in the past year were for murder, and 1 may here add that " Wilful Murder," with " malice prepense," where clearly proven, is a crime never pardoned in this country.

A short time since, I mentioned something about the present condition of the British Navy. It appears that the total of useful ships, to active service, or fit for active service, is—

Line of Battle Ships,	18
Frigates,	39
Sloops of War,	112
Troop and Store Ships,	10
Steam Vessels,	70
Receiving Ships,	9
Yacht Vessels,	2
Hulks,	6
Dock Yards,	4
Coal Depot Ships,	3
Coal Depot Hulks,	2
Convict Ships,	15
Coast Guard,	1
Floating Chapels,	2
Yard Vessels,	7
Mooring Vessels,	3
Royal Yacht,	1
Victualling Vessels,	2
Steam Packet Vessel,	1
Mortar Vessels,	1
Total,	422

It is difficult to calculate the number laid up, as returns having been made. Six or seven steam frigates have been ordered, and according to a return made in a late Senate of Parliament, there were at that time three engaging steamers, all fit for warlike service, and at the disposal of the Government at a fair valuation. Now I really think that we ought not to be taxed for a larger Navy in a time of profound peace.

In Paris, they have been inaugurating the statue of *Moliere*, on the occasion of the 242nd anniversary of the birth of the celebrated dramatic poet. The scene was one of much pomp, and was honored by the presence of the learned bodies, the Mayor and Prefect of Paris, Monsieur Arago, students of institutes, &c. The old house in the *Rue Richelie

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LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, under the new publishing arrangements.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and the Ladies' National Magazine.

☞ We have no travelling agent by the name of Winchester.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assisted by *Moses Meeker, Jas. R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, J. R. Humphreys, J. T. Dent and E. Y. Jennings.*

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ALANSON BILLINGS, of Nashville, Tenn., is duly authorised to obtain new subscribers to Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World. *Single copies* may also be had at his store in Nashville.

Notices of New Works.

THE LITTLE STONE AND THE GREAT IMAGE. *Or Lectures on the Prophecies, Symbolized in Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of the Golden Headed Monster. By George Junkin, D. D., President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Philadelphia: James M. Campbell & Co.*—It is a characteristic of the Clergy of this country, as a class, that they are better theoretical theologians than practical writers. They understand *books*, better than *men*. As sermonizers—as advisers in spiritual things, it is undoubtedly true that the characteristic of which we have spoken has advantages which outweigh all its disadvantages. The characters of the men are kept in better respect, and their warnings are more heeded. Their teaching has a stern independence, which would be dearly exchanged for any polish of worldly experience, which might transmute them into timid sentinels, timid of offending the *enemy*, instead of careful to alarm their friends.

When our clergy come out as expounders of prophecy, which requires accurate knowledge of contemporary events, and a comprehensive and enlarged view of men and things, and nations and their rulers and policy, then they are usually out of their depth. After little matters of little moment, are forgotten by all the world, or may, perchance have been contradicted—or disputed—or proved never to have happened—forth steps the expounder of prophecy, and hangs whole octavoes of theory, and volumes of explanation upon forgotten trifles. The throwings out of political bitterness, or the angry charges made in polemics are quoted in all sober seriousness as resistless arguments; and the structure would be very excellent, if the premises *firstly* were not *false*; or *secondly* being true, if they had any more connection with the argument than the Khan of Tartary has with the Oregon Indians.

Nor, on the other hand is he who possesses what the clergyman lacks, any more competent than the other to interpret the prophecies—because the man of the world is as deficient in spiritual, as the other in political knowledge. Neither, were both combined in one person would a sure expounder of prophecy be then qualified. There would be something wanting still—and that one thing is *inspiration*. He who can take the unfulfilled prophecies of the Bible, and explain them, and denote the times and seasons of their fulfillment, requires to be no less *inspired* than the original prophets—for if he is correct in his explanations, he is *no less a prophet* than they. As it is those who profess to explain the prophecies, either run into melancholy and ridiculous extravagances, as in the case of many misguided but sincere people, or, as in the handsome octavo before us, they bring forward a mass of well digested learning and conjecture relative to *fulfilled* prophecy, and of ingenious theory relative to future events. But as vaticinations of this sort may be indulged in by every body, we find different denominations giving widely different explanations.

The course of the Apostles and of the Evangelists, is the best guides. We find them pointing out particular events in something like this phrase: this *was done*, that it might be fulfilled &c.; but we do not once find "*this will be done* that it *may be fulfilled.*" With these preparatory remarks, entirely too long already for a newspaper, we cheerfully give President Junkins the credit of ingenuity, industry, learning and sincerity. Those Protestants who are fond of reading of this class, will find much to interest them, *both* old and *new*, and the new is, some of it at least, startling. The author's reputation and high character, will carry the volume into a wide circulation.

NARRATIVE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FE EXPEDITION, *comprising a Description of a Tour through Texas, the Capture of the Texans, and their March as Prisoners to Mexico, with Illustrations and a Map. By George Wilkins Kendall. 2 vols. New York: Harpers. Philadelphia: Herford.*—These too long expected volumes will be most eagerly taken up, there can be no doubt. Mr. Kendall's happy and original manner of despatching every thing which becomes the subject of his pen, his close habits of observation, and off-hand method of applying "what he knows" are among the pleasing characteristics of the work. They will give it currency where a dry statistical volume could not go; and thus the real information, of which the work contains a great amount will be carried to the minds of the readers.

We do not *profess* to have read all of these two volumes—but we read the author through a great while ago. Without claiming for him any exemption from the prejudices which are natural to man, and without denying that suffering and abuse may have warped his conclusions in some cases, we do say that this comes nearer an impartial work than nine men in ten would have written under the circumstances. As to a *perfectly* impartial volume—that is something that present and past have failed to produce from any human pen. We are glad to find these interesting sketches here produced in a shape worthy of them; and though we do not wish Mr. Kendall any more captivities, we wish in view of these books, that something might drive him to "do so again."

SERMONS ON SUBJECTS OF THE DAY. *By John Henry Newman. New York: D. Appleton. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.*—All readers who have taken an interest in the "Puseyite," or "Tractarian" movement in the English Church, will of course desire to read this volume of twenty-six sermons on the "subjects of the day." And the interest is heightened by the fact that the writer, having resigned the living of St. Mary's, Oxford, where the sermons were preached, has felt at liberty to re-write the sermons in part, and introduce observations which were not deemed exactly in place for parochial sermons.

In the "Oxford movement," Mr. Newman has been conspicuous. He was the author of several of the "Tracts," including the one which has caused the most remark. In style, he is the antipode of Dr. Pusey—being usually direct, and always simple, sometimes eloquent, and always, if not uttering intelligible things, showing unmistakenly what he *does* mean to say. Taken in connexion with his retirement from St. Mary's, this volume will be widely read by all classes of Churchmen, and we suspect that it will be quoted in discussion hereafter, for a time, quite as much as the "Tracts" have been, and much more than they are now. It is printed in the usual neat style of the Appletons, who deserve credit for thus presenting the reader of facts bearing on contemporary theological discussion, this most important volume.

CAMPBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY, *for March. Philadelphia: James M. Campbell.*—This number is richly embellished, having a mezzotint portrait of Allston, by Sartain, and full length, of Dr. Maginn, late editor of Fraser. The portrait of Allston is alone enough to induce subscription to the work. The literary contents include biographies of Allston and Maginn, and a great variety of other matter, and the whole number is well arranged, and well got up in every respect.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—We have received the March number of this work from Zieber, the Philadelphia agent. As usual, we first ran through that omnibus of humor, the Editor's Table, and as usual were amused exceedingly—though there is some injustice done, which might have been avoided without impairing the interest of the work. The body of the number is filled with pleasant reading.

☞ Any body who desires to know and see all that has been written on Animal Magnetism and its cognates, may call upon Colon, who has some new work upon these matters every morning.

☞ The "Occident," the Jewish periodical, for March, is out, and completes the first volume. The work is to be continued under the able care of Mr. Leeser.

GIBBON'S ROME.—Part Six of this work has been received at Herford's, and by Zieber & Co. The whole will be completed in fifteen.

☞ Zieber & Co. have received Harper's edition of the new novel entitled "The Jew." It is from the German.

☞ The French edition of the Mysteries of Paris, as received by Zieber, has reached its last number—being complete in eight.

☞ The "Sisters," by Cockton, is the title of a "Romance of Real Life," for sale by Zieber.

☞ The new French steamers are to commence their trips, it seems, on the 1st of April. We shall have news from Europe about every five days.

Miscellaneous News.

☞ It is stated that the British Custom House officers, on the Canada line, have received instructions to let no horse enter the provinces without paying a duty of $7 and entrance fee of fifty cents, no matter if the owner or driver is not going ten rods into her Majesty's dominions, or going to stay ten minutes. Neglecting this, a forfeiture of the team is the consequence.

GREAT FIRE IN NORWICH, CT.—A second, and on the whole a greater fire than that of the week previous, occurred at Norwich, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday week. The entire square between Franklin House and Ferry street, south of Franklin Square and north of the Railroad, was entirely destroyed. Property mostly covered by insurance.

☞ On Sunday night last, two ruffians entered the house of Thomas Gilbert, No. 14, Leonard street, New York, and after tying him hand and foot, robbed him of two sovereigns and silver spoons, and then effected their escape. This was pretty cool, certainly—but much better than killing him would have been.

EXPOSURE OF MORMONS.—The Mount Holly, N. J. Herald, states that thirteen Mormons, residing and worshipping at Shreveville, lately denounced Mormonism, in consequence of a new revelation made by Joe Smith. The new revelation alluded to, is said to be of a most abominable character.

NO PEACHES EAST.—The Massachusetts Farmer, says that there will be *no peaches* this year, in consequence of the severe cold. But Massachusetts is not all creation. Because oranges do not grow under the arctic circle, it does not follow that they will not under the equator.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Madisonian Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, was entered on the night of the 16th ult., and robbed of $27,370. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, and an additional $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

☞ The receipts upon the short finished section of the Erie N. Y. Railroad, for the last month, amount to $10,500—an increase of about sixty per cent., when compared with the receipts during the same month last year.

☞ The entire amount of relief notes issued by the Northampton Bank, under the act of May 4, 1841, is $31,171 00. There has been cancelled at the Treasury $14,400—leaving in circulation a legal issue of $16,771 00.

LOOK OUT!—There is no such Bank as the Tenth Ward Bank in New York; though notes purporting to be upon it have been issued. Look out also for counterfeit fives on the American Exchange Bank at New York.

☞ Among the imports at Savannah, last week, we notice 150 tons of hay from Great Britain. A queer article this to be received from across the broad Atlantic.

☞ The receipts of customs by the United States, during the first two months of the present year, are set down at four millions of dollars, by the N. Y. Tribune.

☞ Massachusetts has, by her Legislature, instructed her Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

☞ A meeting has been held at Boston preliminary to the construction of a Railroad from New Haven to New York.

☞ A Horticultural Society is about to be formed in Cleveland, Ohio. No matter how many of these are formed.

State Legislature.

STATE WORKS.—The bill appropriating the sum of 60,000 for the repair of the State Works has passed both Houses, through the intervention of a committee on conference whose report was accepted. It appropriates $2,000 to the Franklin Line.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, February 28. The House amendments to the Market Bill, were taken up. Mr. Bailey moved to amend,

That no act of Assembly relating to the market houses, stalls, or stands, in the City of Philadelphia, or in the incorporated districts of the County of Philadelphia, shall be construed to prohibit persons who may send or carry the produce of their farms to market, from selling or exposing for sale, beef, mutton, veal, swine, and poultry, which may have been slaughtered on their farms, or butter and cheese, or other articles, manufactured or prepared thereon for market, on the stalls and stands in said city, and incorporated districts of the County of Philadelphia, which have been, now are, or hereafter may be intended, reserved, or appropriated to the use of such persons; nor shall any person so selling such meats or other articles, be liable to any fine or penalty therefor, or for selling meats in less quantities than one quarter, and all ordinances, which have been or may be enacted by the Select and Common Councils of said city, or by the proper authorities of said districts, imposing any such fine, shall be held to be null and void, Provided, that farmers using the stalls in said market houses for the purposes above specified, shall pay a rent or compensation, for each stall, not exceeding twenty dollars per annum.

Mr. Penniman declared this worse than the House Bill, and offered several amendments, which were rejected. Mr. Bailey's amendment was concurred in, and the bill was returned to the House.

The bill giving the State Printing to the lowest bidder was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE, the business was principally of a private and local nature. Resolutions were adopted, instructing inquiry into the expediency of reporting bills more effectually to secure the payment of liquor licenses; and to confer the power of Escheators upon the Deputy Attorneys.

IN SENATE, Thursday Feb 29. A debate arose on the question of an individual liability clause, offered to the Oregon Fur Company Bill, by Mr. Penniman. It was closed by sending it to the Committee on Corporations.

IN THE HOUSE. The Market Bill was taken up as amended in the Senate. A motion was made to refer it to a Select Committee. After some discussion the motion to refer was ruled out, and the bill as amended in the Senate (reported above) *passed*.

IN SENATE, the Printing Bill after being so amended as to include all the printing for the departments and to authorize the present State Printers to do all the work for the present session, passed finally—yeas 20, nays 7, and was sent to the House. It provides for the allotment of the printing, by the Speakers of the two Houses, and the third Tuesday of March next, to the lowest bidder for the term of three years. Several reports were made from committees, and much private business was done. Before adjournment the Senate passed appropriate resolutions relative to the late calamity at Washington.

IN THE HOUSE, the further supplement to the act to incorporate the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Trego then submitted a preamble and resolutions expressive of the deepest sympathy by the House, with the bereaved families and friends of those who have so suddenly been taken from them by the awful calamity of the 28th ult. on board the U. S. Steamship, Princeton, which was adopted and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

IN SENATE, Saturday, March 2nd. Nearly the whole day was occupied in consideration of private bills, a large number of which passed finally, among which were the following: A supplement to the act incorporating the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia: A supplement to the act incorporating the American Insurance Company, and a bill requiring registers for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration to keep a record.

IN THE HOUSE, The resolutions of Mr. Cooper for the relief of the State were under consideration. After a lengthy debate between Messrs. Cooper, Roumfort, Snowden and Macmanus, the previous question was called, when the resolution for the sale of the public works, applying the proceeds to the payment of the State Debt, was agreed to, yeas 48, nays 45. The next resolution in favor of the issue of $200,000,000 in bonds by the National Government for distribution among the States, was negatived, yeas 41, nays 51. Mr. Hinchman then moved to insert a resolution urging our delegation in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, which was disagreed to. Mr. Tustin then moved a resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish any higher rates of duties than may be required for revenue. Mr. Cooper then moved as an amendment, a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to protect the labor of our own country against the pauper labor of other countries without regard to revenue, which was adopted, yeas 58, nays 33, and the amendment then agreed to by a vote of 58—and the resolutions passing second reading were ordered to be transcribed for a third.

Mr. Toland from the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relative to a tariff, reported a serious of joint resolutions in favor of the Protective System. Mr. Lanning from the Committee on Education, reported adverse to any alteration in the school laws. Mr. Hinchman read in place a bill relative to the navigation of the River Delaware, and Mr. M'Fadden a bill for the repeal of the act of 1780, which allows non-residents to hold slaves within this Commonwealth for six months.

IN SENATE, beside the presentation of petitions, the reports of bills, principally relative to corporations, or private claims, and the passage of some private bills—nothing was done.

IN THE HOUSE. A large number of bills from the Senate were referred to the appropriate committees.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, March 5. Nothing of public importance was done.

IN THE HOUSE, the same story. Members of both parties are too busy in the Convention.

Congressional.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 28. Joint resolutions of the Legislature were presented in answer to the Massachusetts resolutions, relative to slave representation. The day was principally spent in the consideration of private land claims, in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

IN THE HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the votes by which a portion of the rules had been adopted. The House refused, ayes 55, nays 115. A motion was made to lay the whole subject upon the table, and failed. The motion to reconsider was then laid on the table. This is probably the end of the subject, and the old rules govern the House.

IN SENATE, Feb. 29. As soon as the Journal was read, the following Message was announced from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy.

This most lamentable occurrence transpired on board the United States ship of war, the Princeton, on yesterday about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship.

The loss which the government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event, is heightened by the death at the same time and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers and crew of the Princeton; but must be set down as one of those casualties which, to a greater or less degree, attend upon every service, and which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add, that it in no manner detracts, in my estimation, from the value of the improvements contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of her brave and distinguished commander and projector.

(Signed) JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29th, 1844.

The Message having been read—

Mr. Rives rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT,—The general feeling of the Senate has, I am sure, already anticipated me in what I have risen to suggest. The awful calamity communicated to us in the message of the President just read, and which has made of yesterday, with all its unearthly brightness, one of the darkest and most auspicious days in our national calendar, is but too well known to the Senate in all its dreadful details and heart-rendering results. Surely, Mr. President, never, in the mysterious ordinances of God, has a day on earth been marked in its progress by such startling and astounding contrasts—opening and advancing with hilarity and joy, mutual congratulation and patriotic pride, and closing in scenes of death and disaster, of lamentation and unutterable woe. It was my sad fortune, Mr. President, to be an eye-witness of these never-to-be-forgotten events. If I had language to describe them, the power of speech would fail me.

I have risen, in the midst of the universal sadness and dejection of heart which prevail around me, and under the overpowering weight of my own feelings, to suggest the propriety of suspending the ordinary labors and pursuits, in the presence and under the chastisement of this awful visitation of Providence. It has fallen to the lot of my own State to be the chief mourner on this melancholy occasion. Two of her distinguished citizens, filling high places in the civil government of the country, have been cut down in the midst of their days and their usefulness; and another of her sons—a gallant officer of the Navy—has been destined to fall, by disastrous accidents, on a deck which, under other circumstances, he might have made illustrious by his valor.

But, in so overwhelming a calamity, which stands almost without a parallel in the records of human misfortune, all bear their equal and sympathizing share. Surrounded, as we are, on every hand, by the desolate wailing of the widow, and the helpless cry of the orphan, none of us can be in a state of mind to discharge, with intelligence and composure, the duties which belong to us here.

Let us, then, Mr. President, bowing in all humility of spirit beneath this stroke of an all-wise and mysterious Providence, discard from our minds, for a season, the cares and excitements of our daily duties in this hall. Let us lay to heart the monitory lessons so impressively read to us in the events of yesterday, that "in the midst of life we are in death." With this lesson engraven upon our hearts, let us keep constantly in view the eternal as well as temporal responsibilities under which all the duties of both public and private life are to be performed. Let the deep sense of common calamity and mutual affliction unite us more closely by the ties of brotherhood and affection. Let us "put away from us all bitterness and wrath, and evil speaking," and when we come together again, under these chastening influences, we shall all feel, I trust, how much better patriots we are for being better Christians.

Mr. Rives then submitted a series of resolutions which were passed unanimously:—That the Senate would attend the obsequies in a body, and wear mourning for thirty days. A Committee of arrangements, consisting of five, was appointed to meet a similar Committee on the part of the House, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

IN THE HOUSE, similar resolutions were passed, a similar Committee was appointed, and then the House adjourned, also to Monday.

IN SENATE. Notice was received from the House, of the death of Hon. Henry Frick, a member from Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan rose, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. In opening, Mr. B. said: The performance of the duty of mourning resolutions customary on such occasions, at all times solemn, is rendered peculiarly impressive upon the present occasion by the sad and melancholy gloom in which we are now enveloped. The vanity of worldly honors and the folly of ambition have been brought home to the hearts of all who hear me, by the late astounding and heart-rending catastrophe which has covered a nation with mourning. Every man, and especially every public man, must, at the present moment, deeply feel how worthless are the highest honors and distinctions, which human power can bestow upon human frailty, even when these have been nobly won by wisdom, patriotism, and virtue. Truly, in the language of Scripture, 'Man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain.' The grave had not closed upon the mortal remains of those whom we all deplore, when death struck down another victim from our midst, among our associates in Congress. May these melancholy events, following each other in such rapid succession, soften and subdue the maddening pulse of political excitement, and teach us to feel that we are all brethren—that we are all fellow citizens of the same glorious Republic.

After a brief review of the life of the deceased, Mr. Buchanan summed his character thus: The deceased was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a sincere friend. The impulses of his nature were noble and generous, and he performed all the relative duties of life in such a manner as to secure to himself numerous ardent and devoted friends. Let his virtues be remembered, and let his faults, if he had any, be buried in his grave.

The customary resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll announced the death of Mr. Frick. He spoke of death in all aspects as full of sublimity; but said the blow always heavy to the hearts of surviving friends, is not without a degree of mournful consolation when they reflect that disease had long been preying on the shattered system. Wearied nature is relieved from a load of troubles, when it sinks into the grave after time and opportunity have been thus afforded for solemn thought. The undying spirit, chastened by the pangs which its frail covering has [illegible] less unwilling to throw it off, and nothing departs but life and suffering, while an unspotted name remains behind. The gentleman whose seat had just become vacant, had died while yet in the meridian of life, although a fatal malady, for a course of years, had marked him for its victim, and had counterfeited too well the furrows of age upon his hollow cheek. Estimable in the relations of domestic and social life, active and faithful in the discharge of public duty, true to his friends, and just (if he had any) to his enemies, he lived and died respected and esteemed, an honest and honorable man, and a sincere and zealous patriot.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, March 5. The day was spent in the reception of memorials and resolutions, and the consideration of local bills.

IN THE HOUSE, a bill providing for the appointment of certain officers at the various Navy Yards was twice read and referred. The Senate Bill for repairing Pennsylvania Avenue was laid on the table. A communication from the President, relative to the 10th article of the Washington Treaty, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to inquire whether it is not advisable to notify the British Government that it is our wish to abrogate the article in question.

General News.

CAMBRIANS.—The annual festival of the St. David Societies of New York and Brooklyn, was celebrated on Friday evening week; and it is to the credit of those who thus celebrate the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Cambria, that vinous liquors were not only banished from the table, and "pure Crotton" substituted, but that the hilarity of the occasion was cheered by the ladies, of whom there were numbers present as guests. The same features have accompanied the anniversaries of these societies for two or three years.

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Nineteenth Report of this Institution has been recently published, and from it we learn that on the 1st of January, 1843, there were in the institution 240 boys, and 66 girls; total 306. Received during the year 1843, 160 boys, and 64 girls; total 224. Discharged during the same period, 150 boys and 59 girls; total 209. There remained in the institution on the 1st of January, 1844, 250 boys, and 71 girls; total 321.

PROBABLE MORMON WAR.—A large meeting was recently held at Carthage, Illinois, growing out of numerous difficulties of late occurrence, between the citizens of Carthage, and their neighbors of Nauvoo, at which resolutions were passed, strongly denunciatory of the Mormons, and their notorious leader, Smith. The Warsaw Message speaks of hostilities as almost certain to ensue.

NEW LIFE PRESERVER.—Somebody in Cincinnati has invented a new life preserver of a novel description. Every chair in the cabin of a steamboat is rendered capable of sustaining seven or eight persons in the water. The inventor has secured a patent.

☞ There was a grand sham fight at New Orleans on the 22d ult., in which some two hundred of the United States troops participated. Gen. Arbuckle, of the United States Army, was in command of one of the divisions.

☞ There was found dead, on the mountains, between Warren and Lincoln, Vt., frozen to death, on the morning of the 12th ult., one Zaccheus Dow, aged about forty years, with a jug of rum by his side. The rum wasn't frozen.

☞ The pork house of Mr. Joseph Miller, at Terre Haute, Indiana, took fire on the 19th ult., and property to the amount of $25,000 was destroyed. It belonged to Mr. Miller, J. D. Early, A. McGregor and others.

☞ The papers have been full of the fact that the American Vice Consul, at St. John's N. B., has run away. He proves not to be a citizen of the United States, but a native bluenose, named Robertson.

LUMBER.—The Bangor (Me.) Gazette states that the amount of lumber shipped from that port last year, was 118,000,000 feet of board, and 6,000 tons of lumber. The value was not far from $1,500,000.

☞ The Retrenchment Bill, so long under consideration in the Legislature of the State of Ohio, has at length become a law. It reduces the salaries of officers, generally, about one half.

☞ Samuel Bottsford has been committed in New York in default of $10,000 bail, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Treasury Notes, at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Religious Intelligence.

☞ The American Tract Society have recently remitted $1,000 for Tract operations among the Americans in Turkey; $1,000 for Ceylon; $1,000 for the General Assembly's Mission in Northern India; $1,000 for the Missions of the Board of Commissioners in China; $500 for the Mission of the American Baptist Board in China; and $200 for Belgium.

☞ The Rev. George Shepard, professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, has been unanimously elected to the department of Christian Theology in the Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary, vacated by the death of the venerable Dr. Richards.

☞ A gentleman in Massachusetts, has pledged to the Trustees of Amherst College, through the Rev. Mr. Vail, five thousand dollars toward the endowment of one of the now existing professorships in said College.

☞ We learn from the Boston Transcript, that the Rev. Clement M. Butler, of Georgetown, D. C., who was recently called to the vacant rectorship of Grace Church in Boston, has accepted the invitation.

☞ The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Lambeth, is the largest structure ever erected by voluntary contribution in Great Britain. It is now completed. The total cost is £1,000,000.

☞ The newspaper item concerning the appointment of certain Arch Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, is contradicted by the Baltimore Patriot.

REPORTED FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP OPEN ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th.

PRESBYTERIAN—OLD SCHOOL.—Seventh Church, Penn Square. North Church, Sixth above Green street. Fourth Church, Twelfth and Lombard street. Northwest Sabbath School, Room, Schuylkill Eighth and Willow street.

PRESBYTERIAN—NEW SCHOOL.—First Church, Washington Square. Central Church, Northern Liberties, Coates below Fourth street. Fifth Church, Arch above Tenth street. Eleventh Church, Vine above Twelfth street. First Church, Northern Liberties, Buttonwood street below Sixth. First Church, Southwark, German below Third street. Fairmount Church. Hamiltonville Church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets. Saint Luke's Church, Thirteenth below Spruce streets. Saint John's Church, Brown and Saint John streets. Church of the Evangelists, Fifth above Catharine street. Advent Church, (Temperance Hall) Third below Green street. Trinity Church, Catharine above Second street. Immanuel Church, Marlborough street near Prince, Kensington. Church of the Nativity, Spring Garden street below Ridge Road. Saint Mary's Church, Hamiltonville.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED.—First Church, Thirteenth above Market street.

FRIENDS.—Meeting House, Arch and Fourth street. Meeting House, Cherry and Fifth street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Saint John's Church, Thirteenth above Chesnut street.

LUTHERAN.—Saint Matthew's Church, New street below Fourth.

GERMAN REFORMED.—First Church, Race street below Fourth.

DUTCH REFORMED.—First Church, Crown street near Race.

MORAVIAN.—Church of the United Brethren, Race and Broad streets.

BAPTIST.—All open but the First Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—All open on Sunday Evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.—All open on Sunday Evening.

UNIVERSALIST.—All open on Sunday Evening.

UNITARIAN.—First Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—New Jerusalem Chapel, Fourth street below German.

MARINERS.—Mariner's Church, Water street below Walnut. Bethel, corner of Shippen and Swanson street.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—Disciples' Meeting House, corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets. Congregation of Disciples, (Vigilant Hall) Race street below Second.

CHRISTIAN.—Christian Chapel, Christian street below Sixth.

The Markets.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—The offering comprised 760 beeves, 240 cows and calves, 600 swine, and 1100 sheep. Beef cattle were in good demand, and 725 head, including 240 for New York, were disposed of at $4.25a5,25, with some extra at $5,50a5,75, and $6 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves sold at $6a12 for dry cows, $10a20 for springers, and $20a30 each for milch cows. Swine continued dull—500 sold at $3,50 a4,75 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at $1,25a3,25 each, as in quality.

Brighton, near Boston, Feb 26.—At market, 625 beef cattle, 12 pairs working oxen, and 550 sheep. About 160 beef cattle remain unsold. Prices—Beef Cattle—Former prices were not sustained. A small number were sold at our highest quotations, viz. a very few at $4,75a5—first quality $4a4,50, second quality $3,75a4, third quality $3,25 a3,50. Sheep—Small lots from $1,75 to 2,25. Wethers from $2,75 to 4.

New York, March 4.—At market, 900 beef cattle, 130 cows and calves, and 400 sheep. Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote $4,50a5,25 to $5,75a6,25. A few extra cattle sold as high as $7. Cows and Calves—All sold at $17a27. Sheep—But few at market, and all taken at $2,25 to $4,50. Hay—None in market at the close of our report. Prices as before quoted.

Baltimore, March 2.—Beef Cattle—The offerings at the yards this week were between 6 and 700 head, of which 400 sold at $3,75 to 4,72½ per 100 lbs. Hogs $4,62½ to 4,75.

Richmond, Feb. 29.—For cattle on the hoof $3½ to 4½, the market well supplied with inferior kinds. Mutton—$1 to 3, according to quality. Pork $4½ at the pens.

INDIGESTION, Costiveness, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Breast, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove pain and disease of every kind—because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man. Three or four of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief, even in the most intense suffering, and if repeated a few times, it will not out only drive disease of every description from the body, but will most assuredly impart new life and vigor to the whole frame.

For sale at the offices, No. 169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia. No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

CAUTION.—In all cases be particular to ask for *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, and *beware of a travelling impostor.*

THE LEADING
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

This well established periodical, the name of which has so long been a household word in every part of the Union, continues its claims upon the favor of the reading public. No effort which industry in the business department, enterprise in the arrangements for the provision of matter, and careful consultation of the progress of the public taste can suggest, is omitted to make the POST acceptable to every member of a well ordered family. Deeming

PURITY OF MORALS

the great safeguard of private happiness and public prosperity, the conductors carefully exclude from its columns every thing, however brilliant in

LITERARY MERIT

which may reasonably be objected to in the score of objectionable tendency. The fields of pure literature afford sufficient material to make an

ACCEPTABLE FAMILY NEWSPAPER

contain ALL THE ELEMENTS OF EXCELLENCE, without a single objectionable line; and it is the greatest pride of the UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST that no head of a family need hesitate to let its columns go under the notice of any member of his household. The GENERAL FEATURES of the paper include—

TALES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

chosen for their lessons of life, illustrations of history, depicture of manners and general merit; and adapted in their variety to the tastes of both sexes, and of all ages. Particular attention is paid to the advancement of knowledge relative to

AMERICAN HISTORY, LIFE AND MANNERS,

as the past files of the paper will show. Some of the most popular American Tales and Novellettes which have ever appeared in the periodicals of this country have originated in the Philadelphia Saturday Post. And while American themes are more particularly our favorites, the productions of

FAVORITE EUROPEAN WRITERS

are canvassed, and such articles selected from time to time, as come within our scope. Nor is the handmaid of sterner literature—Poetry—forgotten—for some of the most delightful

POETRY, SELECTED AND ORIGINAL,

which has ever been presented to the attention of American newspaper readers, has been given through the columns of the POST. The publishers appeal with pride to the

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

of this paper, and it will be the endeavor of those concerned to make it continue, what it has been for over twenty years,

THE FAVORITE FAMILY JOURNAL.

While these characteristics of a Literary Magazine are presented, the other essentials of the publication will not be forgotten, and in its inner pages the paper will present the characteristics of a

CAREFULLY PREPARED NEWSPAPER,

containing all current intelligence of interest or importance, but carefully avoiding such details of crime as serve only to familiarize readers with it, to no possible good purpose.

AGRICULTURAL MATTER

will occupy a portion of the columns, and our Farmer readers will be treated to such articles as are continually presenting themselves to the attention of the agricultural [illegible]

ALMANAC.

March, 1844.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases
9 Saturday,	6 14	5 46	5 59	
10 Sunday,	6 13	5 47	6 58	D. H. M.
11 Monday,	6 12	5 48	7 58	
12 Tuesday,	6 10	5 50	8 56	
13 Wednesday,	6 9	5 51	9 54	Full 4 3 59
14 Thursday,	6 8	5 52	10 47	Last 11 9 9
15 Friday,	6 6	5 54	11 36	New 18 7 9
16 Saturday,	6 5	5 55	12 22	First 26 11 55

Married,

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Dr. D. L. Carroll, of N. Y., Mr. JAMES CAMERON, to Miss EMMA J. ALCOCK, both of this city.

On the 2d instant, by Ald. Jas. Redman, Mr. JOHN L. REDMAN, to Miss SARAH COWARD, both of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Roy, Mr. ANTHONY REYBOLD, of Delaware, to Miss ANN STEWART, of Cream Ridge, N. J.

In N. York, on the 28th ult. Mr. SAMUEL S. GARDINER, of Shelter Island, to Mrs. SUSAN F. MOTT.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. R. A. Quin, Mr. CHARLES LANE, of Penn Township, to Miss MARGARET STRITZEL, of Roxborough.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, Mr. DAVID RAMBOW, to Miss ANNA DILMORE, all of Southwark.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, WILLIAM THOMPSON, to SUSANNA YARNALL, both of Chester county.

On the 21st ult. by the same, WM. L. WILSON, to JANE HAMILTON, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 25th ult. by the same, JOHN M. WALTERS, of this city, to MARY N. GROVE, of Blockley.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Brown, Mr. ALEX. KIRKPATRICK, to Miss MARGARET YOUNG, all of Fairmount, Philadelphia.

On the 15th of Jan. by Ald. J. Mitchell, RICHARD M. KIRKBRIDE, to ELLEN CULIN, both of Havre de Grace.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Coleman, D. D., J. A. QUEEN, of this city, to JEMIMA, daughter of Mr. E. M. Mather, formerly of Derbyshire, Eng.

In Potter, on the 28th ultimo, by Israel Comstock, Mr. CALEB BRIGGS, of Benton, to Mrs. HANNAH BRIGGS, of the former place. The parties are both heroes of the Revolution—the bridegroom is about 80, the bride 75, and this marriage gives her a *third* husband of the name of Briggs.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. D. Osina, Capt. GEO. FLEMING, of Delaware, to Miss REBECCA A. CALDWELL, of Philadelphia.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev J. A. Boyle, JAMES D. GLENN, to HANNAH R. THORN, all of Frankford.

At Lititz, Pa. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wolle, EMANUEL E. DEMUTH, to Miss MARGARET A. EICHHOLTZ, daughter of the late Jacob Eichholtz, all of Lancaster city.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, Mr. JOHN HOOVER, to Mrs. CATHARINE KING, all of Southwark.

On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. WM. R. THOMAS, to Miss MARY M. WATKIN, all of Southwark.

Marriage Extraordinary.—In Opelousas, Ind., ISAAC G. REED, to Miss ANNA S. CONDA. Anything but an *Anna-Conda* for a wife!

Died,

On the 5th inst. Mrs. MARGERY O'BRINE, in the 34th year of her age.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. MARY DEVINE, wife of Patrick Devine, aged 35 years.

On the 6th inst. ANN, wife of John L. Sleeper, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 6th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN CURRY, of N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Miss CATHARINE MILLER.

On the 5th inst of dropsy, JEREMIAH BUCK, sailmaker, aged 28 years.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ANN KENNEDY, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. JANE MCGLAMSON, aged 82 years.

On the 4th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. GEO. MILLER, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 5th inst. after a painful illness, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

On the 5th inst. CATHARINE HARVEY, infant daughter of James Harvey, aged 3 months.

On the 4th inst. of consumption, ISAAC E. WATSON, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. CHRISTIANNA DAVID, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. of consumption, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, Printer.

On the 4th inst. WM. W. CLARKE, aged 19 years.

On the 4th inst. ELMIRA B. GREEN, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 2d inst. THOMAS J. PAINTER, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Wm. Linton, aged 39 years.

On the 4th inst. CRAMPTON BEAUMONT, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. MARY K. SCHRACK, infant daughter of John H. and Adeline Schrack, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

At Germantown, on the 3d inst. SARAH, wife of Jacob R. Senseman, aged 28 years.

On the 4th inst. after a short and severe illness, JACOB BECKENBACH, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Miss MARGARET FRAZER.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. ELIZA A. MORRIS, relict of the late Henry Morris.

On the 2d inst. THOMAS PICKEN, aged 60 years.

On the 2d inst. ROGER FOSTER, aged 65 years.

On the 2d inst. Miss REBECCA LOVETT.

On the 3d inst. EMMA, daughter of Benj. Lukens, aged 20 years.

On the 1st inst. Mr. ROBERT EDGAR, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY A. GEYER.

On the 2d inst. Miss CAROLINE A. BRIDGES, aged 20 years, eldest daughter of Mr. N. W. Bridges.

On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, MARY A. wife of Geo. N. Swope, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. JOHN BLUNK, Sr. after a lingering illness, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 1st inst. Miss JANE CURRY, in the 28th year of her age.

DYSPEPSIA.—To soothe the sufferings of humanity, to ameliorate the pangs of disease, is the grand object of medical science. This is efficiently demonstrated in the healing virtues of Dr. BENJAMAN BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The cures effected by this medicine would fill volumes.

Views on Indigestion as a source of various undefined and Irregular Nervous Sensations.

"Ills, small at first, grow larger from delay,
And slowly eat their sad and cankering way;
Thus, by successive throes, the frame is torn,
Till health and peace of mind alike are gone."

The nerves of the human body—those necessary and mysterious agents which immediately connect man with external nature—are singularly prone to have their functions disordered by an oppressed condition of the stomach; the minute termination of that portion of the nerves expanded upon the organs of digestion conveying the morbid impression to the brain. And although the head can undoubtedly, like other organs, be the seat of primary disorder, yet, in the great majority of cases, the uneasy sensations there experienced are symptomatic of disordered stomach; and, further, there is abundant evidence to prove that crudities in the stomach and bowels can, in every grade of human existence give rise to spasmodic action in every organ of the body; and whether we survey in the agonizing form of Tic Doloreaux—the alarming convulsions of the Epileptic seizure—or in that irritable condition of the nerves of the heart occasioning nervous palpitation—they can all frequently be traced to the sources above mentioned, and be cured by mild evacuant and tonic remedies.

To relieve a state of so much suffering and distress, (in which body and mind also participate,) BRANDRETH PILLS are confidently recommended; as, by combining aromatic tonic and cleansing properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite and impart tranquillity to the nervous system; and in fact, by their general purifying power upon the blood, exert a most beneficial influence in all cases of disease. Read the following:

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 5th, 1843.

Dear Sir:—I wish you to add my testimony to the host of others that you have, in favor of your valuable Pills. In the year 1838, I was attacked with that disagreeable complaint, the DYSPEPSIA, which so affected me that I could not take the least particle of food, without the most unpleasant and uncomfortable sensations of my chest, head and bowels. My chest was so sore that I could not bear the slightest pressure without giving me pain. My health was most miserable; many physicians told me they thought I was in the consumption, and that if I did not give up my business, and change climate I could live but a short time.

I tried every thing in the shape of medicine, and consulted the most skilful physicians, but found no permanent relief. I became discouraged, gloomy, sad, and sick of life, and, probably, ere this, should have been in my grave had I not fell in with your precious medicine. A friend of mine, who had been sick of the same complaint, advised me to try your pills; but having tried most other medicines without obtaining any relief, had but little faith that your pills would be of benefit to me; but, at his earnest solicitations, I procured a box, and commenced taking them.

The first box produced little or no effect, and I began to despond, for fear that your medicine would prove like others I have taken; but my friends argued that one was not a fair trial, and I purchased a second, and before I had taken the whole box I began to experience a change; the pain in my chest began to be less painful, and my food did not distress me as much as formerly. I went on taking them until I had taken six boxes, and my *Dyspepsia was gone*, and my expectation of an early death vanished, and I felt like a "new creature." I was then, and am now, a healthy man. I have never since been troubled with the Dyspepsia. I have administered your pills to the members of my family, and to my friends, and in all cases with good success. You can publish this if it will be of any use to you. I am, dear sir, truly yours,

J. I. COOK, Publisher of the State Banner.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 BROADWAY, New York.

Philadelphia Office, No. 8 North EIGHTH Street.
YORK—R. W. Long.
LANCASTER—John Shaffner.
HARRISBURG—Wm. Bell.

And by one Agent in every town and city in the United States. See Agents' certificate. mar 9-2t

GARDEN, FIELD AND BIRD SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND BOOKS.

NOW FOR SALE, ALL APPROVED VARIETIES of Esculent Vegetable Seeds, and a very extensive assortment of the most beautiful and rare varieties of FLOWER SEEDS grown, with a few exceptions, under the personal superintendence of the senior partner of the firm—whose time is devoted to this branch of the business. We are thus enabled to furnish seeds which we know, and warrant to be fresh, pure, and true to name—thereby securing purchasers from the vexation and loss, consequent upon sowing seeds which are not of the best quality.

BOOKS ON HORTICULTURE & AGRICULTURE.

A large assortment, comprising the Standard Works, as well as the latest and most popular publications on these subjects.

IMPLEMENTS FOR FARMING & GARDENING.

To this department of our business, we have devoted considerable attention—with the view of securing every valuable implement for Farming and Gardening; and we invite attention to our assortment, with the belief, that a more extensive and varied one cannot be found in any other establishment in the Union.

D. LANDRETH & D. L. MUNNS,
Wholesale and Retail Seed and Implement Warehouse,
No. 65 Chesnut street, between 2d and 3d streets.

Dealers can have their Seeds furnished in small papers, neatly labelled and stamped, or in bulk, and may depend upon being supplied with Seeds of best quality, on very favorable terms. mar 9-3t*

GEORGE S. APPLETON,
BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER & IMPORTER,
148 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A CHOICE stock of English Books in Theology, History, Biography, Poetry, Voyages and Travels, Architecture and Engineering. His stock of American publications is unusually large, comprising all the important publications of the day, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous, School, Classical and Juvenile Books. All new publications [illegible]

Sacred Poetry.

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

BY BISHOP HEBER.

What is it to go to church to-day,
To look devout and mean to pray,
And o'er the sermon's length to doze
Or dreaming wander through the pews?
Does heart and head with thought agree?
Dreams the restless reign of grace?
Does not a pilot's office say
Oft will hypocrisy strike?

Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk,
Or, when to charity appeal,
And thus succeed our pensions true?

Is it for need to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right,
When what we wish is, at the last,
To see our church exalt the rest?

Is it to scorn the Christian name,
And love to all mankind profess,
To trust with others, and to be
And hate against them every day?

Oh, no! Religion is a power
Its limit more sweet and fairy ye—
Its portrayal finds—is where do
As you would have them do to you.

It governs if here on it rests,
And warms with human woes in spate—
Of others' virtues, others' ills,
Not tells of good, or else keeps mid.

And finds Religion this power?
Then may its influence fill my heart;
Oh! hence the standard of my life,
Where all the earth may own its mercy.

Selected Tales.

ALL HEART AND NO HEART.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

The article heart is very unequally distributed in this world. Mrs. Butler is a specimen of a class who are said to be all heart. She is full of benevolent interest about everything, from the marriage of a Hindoo widow to the fitness of a dog in the street. She must feel intensely on all occasions, and also let the state of her feelings be known, the due enactment of all as not having done what is proper for her. There is only one drawback from this amiable character; nobody can be sure of Mrs. Butler's heart being always friendly inclined to them, seeing that she speaks in the same enthusiastic way of all the world: one is drawn to suppose it to be that much sincerity where there is so much profession. It must also be said that Mrs. Butler really does nothing for any one, or to promote any good undertaking, probably from the complete occupation which her feelings give her, or because, being sure that she feels enough, she finds her conscience at rest about everything else. This All Heart, as exemplified in her, sits at home all day by the fire, melting over dismal accidents in the newspapers, and expressing the strongest commiseration at every tale of domestic trouble which is reported in her by her friends who call upon her, but never more thinking of the interest of bestir herself or give of her means in favor of any charitable purpose whatever. Mrs. Butler is also a great reader of novels, which form a very convenient sphere for her mind to exist in, since her excessive benevolence may there find unlimited scope for its exercise among the less heroines and virtuous lovers at humble life, and unfounded orphans who struggle through all sorts of difficulties, and yet can never be called upon to take a mourner's trouble, or spend a penny of her money in behalf of any of these excellent specimens of humanity. Her allowance of fiction is two novels or romances per week, which is exactly enough to satisfy the cravings of her benevolent nature without too much straining it. You never, therefore, can pay her a visit but you find her in the greatest concern about somebody or something in the book upon her table, which she will on no account have mentioned at the circulating library than all her feelings will have vanished into thin air. Mrs. Butler is manifestly a person all heart, for there is nothing else in her compounding: at least there are no feet to go an errand of charity, no hands to give alms, no back to take upon other person's burden.

Miss Duvall is a different sort of person entirely, for she never says a word about lamentable things, or professes any commiseration about the woes of either the friends or acquaintance. But then her girlhood, she has been continually engaged in active duties, which had for their object to sweeten life to others. Amongst her sisters, she was always the person left to take charge of and entertain brats, whether consisting of a troop of single children thrust upon them for a half day's visit, or of elder cousins cumbered on the part of those who have occasion to witness it. It is often merely that failure, or dormancy, or degeneration of the affections, which forms a feature of insanity. Insanity, however, is not always necessary, therefore, to encounter it with some degree of tenderness or forbearance; and then there may be also some wisdom in accepting it as a warning of the probable coming of a more old state of mind.

The Humorist.

☞ Dr. Sharp, of Hart Hall, Oxford, had a ridiculous, though not extensively known, way of having all his sentences with the words "I say." Ah, Jack Falstaff, you had the same trick in this peculiarity, the doctor sent for him to give him a character, which he drew thus: "I say, they say, you say, I say I say" when, finding no satisfaction from Falstaff, he concluded by bidding him quit the room.

☞ A chap by the name of Joke got into a row with a man by the name of "none of your'n," and had his head cracked by the operation. He has since been heard to complain for the offence, at which he was highly indignant, swearing to have the law on Judge, that he thought it not altogether decent to put a man in jail for cracking a joke.

☞ A servant girl, a few days since, on leaving a neighbor's house, requested of her master to her reason for leaving. "Masters is an sort of fellers, never know when they've got well," said the girl. "Well," said he, "you know I am no master feeler, then?" "Yes, sir" "Sir" and no sooner was than began again.

☞ The man of the Nantucket Telegraph proclaims the discovery of an extensively New Year's night—"Will you take my arm?" said a gallant of a young lady after the dance broke up. "La, yes, and you too, seeing it at your service," was the reply.

☞ A nonsense paper used to mean about not having a regular pair of eyes—one being black and the other blue. "I am sorry for you," replied a bystander, "for if your eyes had been useless, your nose would have set them on the long run."

☞ Young ladies and gentlemen are very plenty now-a-days—but there is a great deficiency in the number of those who possess the sublimated state of civilization, are wholly exterminated.

☞ A Hibernian complaining of the late severity of the weather, shrewdly remarked, that such a frost as that was, would be very acceptable, but, in these winter months, it was unbearable.

☞ A lady in London named Hayden, has lately been made defendant in an action of damages, for breach of contract in the case of matrimony. The gentleman who was the cause of the action was for throwing her husband out of the window.

☞ A seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks, was asked by a lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. Wet, madame, quit wet.

☞ "Thee do I tread on the pride of Pain, said Diogenes, setting his foot on the back of the Academic. "Yes, with greater pride of pleasure," returned Plato.

☞ Two fair gentlemen, comparing notes on the flimsy state of their bodies, one of them said, that he guessed he knew was as thin as them both together.

☞ "Pity, Mr. Jenkins, are you musical?" said a young lady at her piano to her lover. "Why, no, miss," said he, "but I have a soul that like it."

☞ "Job was a very patient man," exclaimed a termagant wife to her husband. "He must have been a bachelor, then," was the response.

☞ Never judge from manners, says Lord Bacon, for the most polished and graceful are the civilest gentlemen I ever met with.

☞ A traveller writing from Italy, says that the Roman Forum is now a cattle market, and the palace of the Cæsars a rope-walk.

☞ "What will you insert me in your calls?" asked a lady of a real Irishman. The wide world!" replied he.

☞ To confine domestic life, maintain your opinion on all small matters at the point of the bayonet.

☞ Will you come to the house?" as the boatswad said to the crew, at the beginning of the battle.

☞ "Let us drop the subject," as the bodysnatchers said, when they were pursued.

Choice Anecdotes.

JUST DISCRIMINATION.

At one of the late grand reviews in Eastern Prussia, says a German paper, a brigade of artillery was ordered to pass at full gallop over a piece of uneven ground intersected by a ditch full of water. As soon as the first horses began to pass making a sufficient spring, the earth on the farther bank, not having much great strength, jumped down into the water, and, setting the example to one of the horses, put it out of the mud, and, resuming his seat, the gun passed the ditch. Prince Augustus of Prussia, who came up at the moment, cried, "Brave, my boy!" and, making a sniff a string from his purse to the artilleryman, telling him to fasten it to his sword-belt in token of honor. It was a poor soldier, when in his barracks, was surprised by receiving a gratuity of 100 gold ducats. A short time afterwards the same artilleryman, having heard this anecdote related, in the town, or dropped in through Prince Augustus, when one day at the arsenal of Berlin, ordered a blacksmith to be mounted on its carriage. The man in question immediately raised the horses' feet, one after the other, and, unassisted, put it on the carriage. The Prince, however, said, "This man is a fool for his strength." The limbs were wasted his strength without any necessity. Let him be better armed for three days.—*Gutzpruss's Messenger.*

THE SAILOR'S HARDSHIPS.

A good one is told by an English paper, of an old tar who had received a letter from his son, a sailor on board a merchantman, which ran thus:—

"Have been driven into the Bay of Funday by a pampoos right in teeth. It blowed great by a pampoos right in teeth. It blowed great guns for three days, and we lowerpt a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle and everthicknes which grieves me. Expect we could not take an observation for fifteen days; at last we are arrived safe in Boston.

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to spell it three or four times until she thought she had got it my heart; she then cried out with her story

"Oh, my poor son!"

"Why, what's the matter, mother—I hope no one's dead?"

"Oh, thank the Lord he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Funday, and the mamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns for three days, and they carried away the pinnacle, was washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle, and he did not know it expected to be sold and his family with any degree of comfort for a few weeks they had to stop, when the captain of a government ship lying in the readstead offered him the use of his own rooms on the vessel, a proposal which was eagerly accepted. The captain—a man of family fully equal to the other, and every way satisfactory—agreed to expense of the invitation with a request that he would accept a few extra comforts during the three or four weeks they lived with him. Speaking confidentially, he could not have spent less than two hundred pounds in actual money in the entertainment of the ex-governor. It may be further observed that this handsome compliment was followed by the present of a valuable piece of plate, on which was inscribed the services rendered at an entrance in which he was the too-much-obliged party. It is hardly necessary to say that Captain —— instantly earned on his heel, and never again addressed a word of reproach to the ex-governor. It may be added that there was positively no further occasion for any exertion in this matter, fore for what took place. Captain —— had simply put himself to trouble and expense for one of the most ill-bred men.

Heartlessness is, after all, a subject calling for a good deal of indulgence on the part of those who have occasion to witness it. It is often merely that failure, or dormancy, or degeneration of the affections, which forms a feature of insanity. Insanity, however, is not always necessary, therefore, to encounter it with some degree of tenderness or forbearance; and then there may be also some wisdom in accepting it as a warning of the probable coming of a more old state of mind.

JUDGE GASTON'S LAST WORDS!

The men in this country have been more esteemed for talent, learning, integrity and patriotism, than Judge Gaston. The remarks of his, whose death at Raleigh we recently announced, is beautifully expressed in the following beautiful and impressive sketch of the death bed scene of that great man:

"His last words were in admirable keeping with the purity and piety of his whole life. He spoke of his faith in the unseen friends, who were at his bed-side on the first intimation of a change, which he was conscious was at hand, and talking with great playfulness, the particulars of a convivial meeting, which had taken place years ago, and spoke of one who on that occasion sang with great effect, "Auld Lang Syne." "From that day," said Judge Gaston, "I shall always think of him as one who sang his great hymn. A belief in an ever-living Saviour, who was human and divine, even as we are human and who will reward us according to our deeds, seems to be a sure test that a man has a heart for the religion. I feel—feel—and—reaching himself and seeming to swell with the emotion—I feel memory!" There was a sudden rush of blood to the brain, he sank in the arms of his friends, and his memory was gone! Not a struggle betokened its flight; not a groan escaped the ear as he sprang from earth. His body has gone to the dust; his spirit, we cannot doubt, now rests in the bosom of that Almighty whose name was last on his lips, and whose love, in life, had given the homage of a pure and devout heart.

A New Fashioned Weathercock.—A new instrument, intended to show the direction of the winds has been invented in France. It was tried lately at Rochefort. A large pair of terrier-like dogs were used.

It consists of a thin piece of wood three or four inches long, from the two ends of which rise of a magician's compass, on a steel point, by means of a sort of terrier-like dog. The tail, at one of the extremities, about a third of the length, thence the dog's head. The dogs are placed three or four magnets, about half an inch from each other. They are formed of bits of flannel, and their tails are made to rise an inches in length. They are fixed perpendicularly to the horizontal piece of wood, on a pivot. They all have their snuffs pole above the head of wood, and their tails below it. These magnets act exactly as the directing needle of a compass, pointing to the four sides of the wind. The instrument may furnish interesting instructions with respect to the connexion between meteorology and magnetism, and the probability that the variations of the winds are due to the electric currents. What renders it of great importance is the fact that these instruments, being of terrier-like shape, and the dogs sometimes even half an hour before the approach of a storm, the change of the wind the barometer do in the variations of the weather.

The Fate of the Inventor of the Guillotine.—He retired was so profound, that it was said, was actually starved to death in 1814, and as a victim to his own invention. But it was not so; he was indeed imprisoned during the reign of terror, but quarter of an hour, as it said, (Gurgt, p. 8,) that he testified an influence which was not without effect. He was sent by Danton to superintend the construction of a large guillotine. Some doubt that a single *double* instrument was thought of, and it is said that a machine was made with a double knife to be erected in the great hall of the Palais de Justice, but it was certainly never used, and Dr. Guillotin lived very tranquilly at Paris, a doubt whether it could have been a design of Louis XVI. to get rid decently of the man who Thermidor released Guillotin, and he after lived and later been a bachelor, then," was the response.

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A SUPERINTENDING DOG.

The following appeared lately in a London newspaper: "Every one will remember the dreadful fog, which, for three days, caused so much alarm, and, at first, the distance be ever so great. Another instance, equally extraordinary, of the sagacious instinct of the canine species to another communication; may be found in the following anecdote of the late borough. The consequences of parsimony of the eastern division of Smithfield have a number of men constantly employed in the parishes of St. Sepulchre, St. John's, St. Clement's, St. Olave's, &c, and wherever they are, will see a boxer terrier running about the streets for some time, sweeping and never leaving till they leave. No one knows where he comes from. There's nobody owns him, and no one has ever except what he gets from the men whose the shadow of their master's dog. Every thing is done by rule, and every thing is done by rule. Each man has his own district, and has his own less than eight years. He goes regularly to the Greenford Arms, and remains there about five in the morning in summer, but later in winter, and then makes the round of the parishes in a few. But if he should have missed them in any way, he proceeds over the district till he meets with them, and then takes his station beside the barrow. No other dog dares approach the spot, or a loud bark the richest of the men. When the labor is over, he goes away, but no one knows where. As a matter of course, he is a great favorite among the men, and from Mr. Hall, the superintending inspector, down his peculiarities known, he has become much noticed."

Russian Court Fools.—During the reign of Peter the First, Czar of Russia, it was the custom for the nobility to retain those noble who offended him by an imperial order that they should maintain fools, which amongst the unfortunate victim, however endowed with intellectual powers, had the laughing-stock of the whole court; he had the privilege of saying and doing whatever he pleased, and was generally licked or horse-whipped, without daring to take any notice. Whenever everything he did was ridiculed, his complaints treated as jests, and his sarcasms answered at and commented on, as serious proofs of some mental disorder. The Empress Anne surpassed all her predecessors in the pleasure she delighted in her practices so much of oddity that it is said she even had her own court. Once she decreed that a certain Prince G—— should marry a Miss B——, and ordered a splendid wedding, and for this purpose she ordered a large basket, stuffed with straw, and followed by the whole court, the bridegroom obliged to be placed conspicuously in one of the principal streets, and they carried away publicly, and denied, on pain of death, to sit upon this new and unusual throne. The Prince got himself out by imitating the cackling of a hen.—*Memoirs of Peter the Great.*

Curious Calculation.—A Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etas Unis, has taken the trouble to calculate the number of hours in life really employed in work of any kind, and this is the result.

Man is said to be subject to be a hale, vigorous man, of 72 years of age.

Allowing eight hours on an average for sleep—that deducts at once 24 years.

Then there is the time for undressing, on rising and going to bed—washing, shaving, &c., half an hour daily, makes 1 year more.

Then two hours daily for meals, (this is an excess of one-half for Americans, who bolt food) amount up to 6 years.

Love making! according to this calculation, will be spent 5 years, 4 months, and 20 days.

For society, idling, theatres, gossiping, balls, play—(more than one million—I excessive again)—up to 9 years.

Then the ordinary maladies of childhood—the accidents and diseases of mature age—like wise will absorb two hours on an average, making 6 years.

So that, in conclusion, one lads, beaty man of 72 years, has, in fact, not been able to employ in the positive occupations of industry, more than 21 years.

The Nations without Fire.—According to Pliny, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the nations of Europe. Eudoxus, of Eudoxus, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, and they were amazingly in ignorance. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors had lived without fire. The people of Chitonea confessed the same of their progenitors. Pampylus, Isidorus, Varro, and other ancient authors, speak of nations who at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern relations.

The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1555, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw, in fact, the whole town of Magellan in one of their islands. At first they took it for a large animal which devoured food to, and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were similarly surprised. Even the Spaniards preserve in our own day, some nations in the desolate islands.

Letter Writers.—Stanzo Mayer, in his new and highly interesting work on Mexico, mentions that one of the most interesting and great sights of that city, among other curious monuments with which it is crowded, is encounted about a dozen "evangelistas, or letter writers, who sit in the streets of the principal citizens of some sort. A huge jug of ink is placed beside them, and a pile of paper on their knees; piles of different colored paper (most of which is cut outsizes fanfaro and fourndrel, and other large sizes) and a pen in the hand, is placed on it, and, on a stool before them, is placed discretion, and invite people in against the street, and well known characters "to step in and have a letter wrote." Public letter writers are common in our own day, some nations in the desolate islands.

The Bafeling Barrister in France.—At the rising of the Courts the brotherless barrister remembers his profession, and, with a solemn air, commences a promenade through the streets, which is continued for an hour or two, during which time he is accosted by the elect host. At this moment the eye of the barrister sparkles, he hurries up, mingles the crowd, and inquires, with a sad voice, the news of the day. Very well, I am an advocate. Where is the owner of the cat? He will bring an action." The cat no owner is dead." "Alas!" "What fatality! He is half tempted to kill the dog, for the misfortune is his. But, if the cat is dead he feels a hand in his pocket, and his handkerchief slipping out. He says nothing, but brings things take their course. When he is certain that the affair cannot be settled, he says, in a very violent hauls off the defendant, and declaims the client hunter. "I have a client! Pluckpocket, my friend, I will defend you." "Thanks, I have a lawyer," but I have my regular standing counsel."—*Balzac.*

Embalming.—Accounts are given from Gothenburg, in a letter made by Mr. Berzelius, at the end of last month, to the celebrated vault beneath the cathedral of that city, in which chapel is built entirely of sandstone. Some coffins were placed there in 1719, and the property of preserving bodies from corruption. In the year 1813, the coffin of Archbishop Rudbeck was opened, and found to be in a perfect state of preservation. The features of the countenance, and even the hair, were distinctly visible. The body was clothed in the archiepiscopal robes, and the whole was in a state of preservation. The body of the Emperor was dried up, the features were distinguishable, and the hair and beard crumbled into dust; but the body of the Empress was in a perfect state of preservation, and retaining the traces of her marvellous beauty. Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of Scandinavia, a Mary-Stuart cap, in white velvet, embroidered with silver and pearls, white silk stockings, and white shoes, and all the gloss of freshness and novelty.—*Ibid.*

In a Sculpe.—A Washingtonian entered the house of a friend, and, on being asked to drink, "Your cause is a good one," said the friend, "and I am willing to support it, but I can't sign the pledge myself." "Why not?" asked the Washingtonian. "Because I prefer to drink when I then why not take hold and help it along?" "Well, I will," said the friend, "if you will promise to drink in moderation." "Agreed," said the other, "but I will not promise to drink in moderation." "Why, then," exclaimed he, manifesting symptoms of displeasure, "I will not sign the pledge." "Then go along and do what I told you," said the friend. "Why, then I said I wouldn't," replied the man, "and you wouldn't have me tell a lie, would you?"—*Organ.*

"Breaking Up."—A quack advertisement in a Troy paper, commences in this wise:—"Oliver Cromwell broke up the Rump Parliament, Napoleon broke up the Golden compound, Consumptions, headaches, &c., with his famous Lozenges." Wonder if those celebrated old hornpipe could'nt "break up" the ice in our harbor." By the way—the people of Nantucket have a method peculiarly their own for breaking up the ice in their harbor. It is by filling porter bottles with powder, and sinking them under the ice, and the concussion of the explosion, or some other arrangement, for a slow match, produces ignition. The explosion opens, at a small expense, a passage through to the "open sea."

Choice Selections.

"MY CUP RUNNETH OVER!"

BY REV. WM. B. TAPPAN.

Maurice, my God, like waters,
With no sad tears to weep,
And widening, deepening, spreading,
Thy love is ever free.
Maurice, when strongly clinging,
In weakness, faith to Thee,
Maurice, in truth's her lover,
And sanctified to see.

The stream is still unfailing;
Its source is near at hand,
Ever, ever living waters
Are flowing from the throne.
Its waters are unbounded,
And its fruit perfect,
That compass not about.

Yet, more than all—discerning
The Spirit's gifts, and every spring,
I view this ocean flowing,
Can now no bounds wing,
I prove Thee, O my God,
Which round me freely flow,
But prove that Thou art nigh,
That I thee Author know

I feel shall I never thirst,
This brief probation's day,
The fountain is unfailing,
That never wastes away!
How may I speak of Thee,
Endure, the "weight" to bear
Of Glory!...gives there

The Olio.

Generosity and Gratitude.—Dr. Radcliffe once refused to take a fee from a patient in distress during a dangerous illness. Upon his recovery, however, the patient insisted that some small amount in a purse, saying,

"Sir, in the time I have put every day's fee; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude."

The doctor eyed the purse, counted the number of days to a minute, and, holding out his hand in reply,

"Well, I can hold out no longer; simply, I could have refused you, but nevertheless it is not altogether they are irresistible.

The Hungry Arab.—An Arab was lost in the desert. For two days he wandered about, and in danger of death from starvation. Finally, finally discovered a fountain, from which travellers were accustomed to water their camels. Near the fountain lay a camel dead, he saw a leather sack. "God be praised!" said he, as he tasted the flesh of the camel, "now, believe, desire, or unto of some kind. Now I will strengthen and refresh myself!" It was not Mr. Calico and the refused to eat the camel, and cried out full of sorrow: "Alas! they are only Pearls!"

To set out in the world with no other principle than a cruelty intention to interest, before you can win a desired for creeping through the inferior walks of life; but to give preference to honor above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonor; to look no meanness, to stoop to no assimilation, are the indications of a great mind—the presage of future eminence in life.

Faith in Destiny.—In former times, when interiors were permitted in Massachusetts, an old lady, belonging to E——, made it an invariable practice to attend at all the drawings, and some of them are declarations of her own. Readings will be presented to the reader in the New Year's Number of Graham's. Her faith in the efficacy of commentary to say "cold it causes anguished and dreadful pains in the stomach." Her faith in the existence of a certain opinion on the tablets or history of the Bible was also very great. She was in the habit of reading over her commentary upon Shakespeare, however, and, in the course of her reading, she would frequently exclaim: "Well, I declare, I don't believe Shakespeare's genius has had to the strong construction that has been put upon it!" Her opinion was not based upon any acquaintance with Shakespeare, which was very limited, but upon the fact that she had read the Bible and other celebrated works so frequently that she had become familiar with them, and was therefore able to form an opinion of their merits. Accordingly, she had read Milton, Young, Cowper, Pope, and the last and first English editors, especially Mr. Knapp and Mr. Calico; and the result was that she was convinced that Shakespeare's genius